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CIA Offered Plan For Surinam Coup

'lot Against Bouterse Was Dropped ı '82 After Congressional Protests

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

'ASHINGTON — The Reagan ministration dropped a plan this r to overthrow the government Surinam after congressional nmittees objected, according to ministration officials.

The plan, according to the offi- ıls, called for the formation of a all paramilitary force made up ainly of Surinamese exiles op- osed to the authoritarian govern- nent of Lieutenant Colonel Daysi Bouterse. The force was supposed to infiltrate Paramaribo, the capital of the former Dutch colony, and force the government out, the officials said Tuesday.

Colonel Bouterse, who seized power in a military coup in 1980, is viewed by Reagan administration officials as an unpredictable leader with pro-Communist sympathies. Last December his government rounded up 15 leading opponents, including prominent citizens, and summarily executed them. The 15 were accused of taking part in a coup attempt.

Whether the U.S. plan to overthrow Colonel Bouterse called for his arrest or deportation or other action against him was unclear. The assassination of foreign leaders, formally prohibited by President Gerald R. Ford, was also barred by President Ronald Reagan in an executive order on intelligence activities issued in 1981.

The Surinam plan was sponsored by the Central Intelligence Agency, according to members of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. The CIA was reported to have told congressional committees that the overthrow of Colonel Bouterse would eliminate the possibility that the Soviet Union and Cuba would try to use Surinam as a base from which to expand their influence in South America.

Several members of the House and Senate intelligence panels said Tuesday that they had objected because they felt the administration had not demonstrated that Surinam posed a threat to U.S. interests. Surinam, on the northern coast of South America, is bordered by French Guiana, Brazil and Guyana.

While not opposed in principle to the idea of attempting to overthrowing a foreign government, *committee members said they had* criticized the CIA for advocating what one House member called "the most extreme measure" before less severe methods were used to try to steer Surinam away from Soviet and Cuban influence.

The debate between the two committees and the CIA apparently became intense before the Reagan administration dropped the plan, officials said.

Dale Peterson, a spokesman for the CIA, said Tuesday that the agency does not comment on intelligence matters.

The Surinam proposal was disclosed by ABC News on its "Nightline" program. The report was confirmed by three members of the House intelligence committee, a staff member for the Senate intelligence committee and two national security officials in the administration.

The House committee reportedly raised objections to the plan when first notified about it late last year by William J. Casey, the director of central intelligence. The CIA is required by law to notify the two congressional intelligence committees when the president approves plans for a covert operation.

Although the committees lack formal veto power, they can raise objections and withhold money. Since congressional monitoring of intelligence activities was formalized in the 1976, the CIA has dropped at least one other plan to topple a foreign government.

That plan, proposed in 1981, involved an effort to overthrow the government of Mauritius, which was considered to have fallen under the influence of the Libyan leader, Colonel Moamer Qadhafi.

In the Surinam case, members of Congress said, the chairman of the House committee, Representative Edward P. Boland, a Massachusetts Democrat, sent a letter to Mr. Reagan registering the committee's doubts.

According to administration officials, the CIA abandoned the plan when the Senate panel also expressed criticism.

Four Zeros Cut From the Peso By Argentina

United Press International

BUENOS AIRES — The government chopped four zeros off the national currency Wednesday, causing most Argentines to lose their millionaire status overnight.

Eight years of triple-digit inflation have pushed prices so high that Argentina's national mint had to keep printing bills with more and more zeros, including a 1-million-peso note introduced 18 months ago. It was worth about $12 early this week.

The replacement of the "legal peso" with the "Argentine peso" coincided with a two-day bank holiday, Tuesday and Wednesday, designed to allow financial institutions to prepare for the transition.

For a month, banks and businesses will accept both the old and new bills, and most shopkeepers planned to post both old and new prices.

To minimize confusion, the government decided to print the new replacement bills in the same colors as each old bill — pink for a 100 pesos (formerly 1 million), green for 50 pesos (formerly 500,000), and gray for 10 pesos (formerly 100,000).

The lowly 5,000-peso note becomes an Argentine 50-centavo coin.

U.S. Asks Increased Allied Role In Defense

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger asked the European allies Wednesday to increase their efforts to help the United States react to crises in Southwest Asia and other trouble spots.

Mr. Weinberger made the request at a meeting of 14 defense ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, asking them to "make sure we will not be caught unprepared," a senior U.S. official said.

The official, briefing reporters about the private session on the condition he not be identified, said Mr. Weinberger also "argued strongly" for the highest possible military spending by allied governments.

The United States also pledged to make available for European defense "super weapons" developed under President Ronald Reagan's program to build a defensive missile that would make territory invulnerable to most nuclear missile attacks.

The U.S. official's description of Mr. Weinberger's remarks indicated the United States had followed its traditional role at NATO conferences: asking for greater efforts by allies while renewing pledges to protect them in time of war.

Since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the revolution in Iran, the United States has been pressuring the allies to come up with sound contingency plans to fill in gaps in European defense if the United States is forced to divert troops to Southwest Asia.

The U.S. official said it was necessary to "prepare now for that contingency and identify the scope of the problem."

He said specific troop commitments might be requested after *NATO military advisers complete* a study of the problem later this year.

Defense Minister Manfred Wörner of West Germany, whose country could lose U.S. forces if a Southwest Asian crisis erupted, said he supported NATO planning for such contingencies.

But Mr. Wörner said the alliance as a whole should compensate for potential U.S. troop losses, not just those countries from which American forces are moved.

When asked why planning for such contingencies is still in the early stages nearly four years after the 1979 Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the U.S. official replied: "It should have been done long ago, but better late than never."

Mr. Weinberger renewed long-standing U.S. pressure on the other NATO countries to meet a commitment to increase their defense spending by 3 percent, the official said. About two-thirds of the countries are said to have met the goal.

The increases were promised in a drive to bolster conventional defenses so NATO would not have to resort to nuclear weapons in the early days of any attack by the So-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

The Associated Press

Michael Foot, leader of the British Labor Party, trying a saxophone Wednesday during a campaign stop at the Chelmsley Wood Youth Community Center in the West Midlands.

AP

Margaret Thatcher

U.K. Tories Say Rivals Are Shielding Leaders

By Graham Stewart
Reuters

LONDON — Nervous about losing ground in public-opinion polls, the ruling British Conservative Party accused opposition parties Wednesday of trying to shield their leaders from public scrutiny as the national election campaign enters its final week.

The Conservative Party chairman, Cecil Parkinson, cited image *problems that have troubled both* the Labor Party leader, Michael Foot, and the Liberal-Social Democratic alliance's candidate for prime minister, Roy Jenkins.

Mr. Jenkins, criticized by some supporters of the alliance for conducting a lackluster campaign, has been nudged out of the election limelight by David Steel, the popular Liberal Party leader.

Mr. Foot, regarded by many observers as an electoral liability, has suffered much the same fate. His deputy, Denis Healey, has been pushed to center stage to improve Labor's credibility before the election on June 9.

"Sooner or later we expect to read that Mr. Jenkins has been sent on holiday," Mr. Parkinson said at a news conference. "It is not only the Labor Party that is trying to hide its leaders."

The latest polls showed the alliance edging above 20 percent again, encouraging its leaders to proclaim that it was on the move and would pull ahead of Labor.

A poll published Wednesday in the Daily Star gave the Conservatives 44 percent, Labor 31 percent and the alliance 21 percent. The Conservative lead in another poll fell from 18 percent to 12 percent in a week.

Mr. Parkinson predicted that Laborites would creep up in the polls in the next few days "unless they continue with their apparent intention of committing suicide in public."

He said increasing alliance support would help rather than hurt Labor because the 80 marginal seats where the alliance had the best chance were all held by the Conservatives.

The question of Mr. Foot's future was raised again when a regional newspaper quoted his wife, Jill Craigie, as saying that she thought he would retire soon, even if Labor won the election.

According to the Reading Evening Post, she said of her 69-year-old husband: "I shouldn't think he would stay on for long because it would be time to make way for a younger man."

Mr. Foot quickly dismissed the story, insisting that "there's nothing in it at all." The paper insisted that Miss Craigie had been accurately quoted.

Labor insiders expect that Mr. Foot will almost certainly step down in the event of a heavy election defeat, and observers are convinced that this would touch off a bitter leadership battle between radical and moderate factions in the party.

Mr. Foot was elected as a compromise candidate when feuding between the two wings over the leadership after Labor's 1979 election loss threatened to split the party.

The Labor Party, meanwhile, demanded a top-level inquiry into the sinking of the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano during the Falklands war.

Neil Kinnock, considered a potential leader of the party, said it was feasible to believe that the ship was torpedoed with the loss of 321 lives because Mrs. Thatcher wanted war.

Defense Minister Michael Heseltine called the suggestion contemptible, adding that Britain had done all it could to persuade Argentina to withdraw peaceably from the South Atlantic colony.

Mrs. Thatcher's popularity soared after British forces recaptured the islands a year ago. Her government has repeatedly denied Labor suggestions that the nuclear-powered submarine Conqueror was ordered to sink the Belgrano in order to wreck a Peruvian plan to avert war.

Kohl May Ask Andropov About Meeting Reagan

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany may return from Moscow next month with more ideas about prospects for a meeting between President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, a White House official said Wednesday.

The counselor to the president, Edwin Meese 3d, said Mr. Kohl is expected to sound out Mr. Andropov on a possible meeting and on arms control matters, "but he is not going over there as our emissary."

"If he comes back with any interesting information, we'll be glad to hear it," Mr. Meese said.

Mr. Kohl discussed his July 4 trip to Moscow with Mr. Reagan on Monday in Williamsburg, Virginia, after the final session of the seven-nation economic conference. Mr. Meese discouraged speculation that Mr. Kohl was asked to serve as a go-between for Mr. Reagan and Mr. Andropov.

"What he will do is, I'm sure, come out of that with some further ideas from his face-to-face meeting with Mr. Andropov," Mr. Meese said. "But he is not going over there as an emissary who is trying to arrange a summit on our behalf."

More Dissidents Join Rebellion Against Arafat

Reuters

BAALBEK, Lebanon — Palestinian dissidents opposed to Yasser Arafat said Wednesday that the leaders of more than 10,000 members of the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman's own el-Fatah commando group had joined a rebellion against him.

The top Fatah official in Lebanon, Musa Awad, called a press conference in this city in the eastern Bekaa Valley to announce that he had also joined the dissident movement.

He was flanked by three of the military leaders of the revolt, which is aimed at reversing what the mutineers see as a drift by Mr. Arafat toward abandoning armed struggle against Israel.

Mr. Awad said 24 Fatah leaders "who represent more than 10,000 Fatah members in Lebanon" held a conference in the Bekaa Valley on Sunday and decided to join the revolt.

Mr. Awad said the 24 leaders represented mostly civilian members of the organization but also included military leaders.

Mr. Awad is the most senior civilian member of Mr. Arafat's guerrilla group to announce his support for dissident officers who have been refusing to obey orders for more than three weeks.

Also known as Abu Akram, he is responsible for Fatah organization in Lebanon and a member of the *group's 74-member Revolutionary* Council.

The PLO is estimated to have more than 8,000 fighters in northern and eastern Lebanon.

Fatah is by far the biggest of the eight command groups that make up the PLO.

Earlier, Palestinian sources in Damascus said Mr. Arafat had agreed to reinstate a rebel leader, Colonel Abu Musa, to the post *from which Mr. Arafat effectively* dismissed him last month.

■ **Begin Appeals for Unity**

Earlier, Edward Walsh of The Washington Post reported from Jerusalem:

Prime Minister Menachem Begin appealed to Israelis for national unity Wednesday as the country approached the first anniversary of the Lebanon invasion.

Mr. Begin made the emotional appeal in the Knesset, or parliament, after being goaded by an opposition Labor Party member who publicly questioned both the decision to launch the war and Mr. Begin's leadership during it.

"I call on all factions that are loyal to the state to stand together in this trial, as we have stood in other times, so as to attain conditions which will indeed enable our soldiers to return to their homes and families — to stand behind them," Mr. Begin said.

"I ask that the same measure of unity which existed at the start of the fighting should continue."

The prime minister declared that Israel has "absolutely no intention of attacking the Syrians," whose forces are arrayed against Israel's in the eastern Bekaa Valley of Lebanon, and said that if Syria attacked Israel "we shall all have to defend our lives, our existence and *our future.*"

Referring to the "Syrian threat," he said, "Why should we create the impression that we are divided among ourselves, in these days of tension and of preparations by Syria? I don't think it's a positive action to present matters thusly."

A majority of Israelis still support the decision to go to war and its military objective of destroying the PLO stronghold in southern Lebanon.

But with the one-year milestone of the war coming Monday, no sign that the troop withdrawal accord will be implemented soon and the number of attacks on Israeli soldiers in Lebanon on the rise, new indications of impatience and dissent have begun to appear.

Mr. Begin's statement Wednesday in the Knesset, which had not been expected, was prompted by a Labor member, Michael Bar-Zohar, *who was demanding* a full-scale parliamentary debate on the war.

"Would you have agreed to the war if you knew then it would cost 500 dead boys, 2,700 wounded, 600 permanent invalids?" Mr. Bar-Zohar said. "Would you have given the order then if you knew it would last a year?"

Mr. Bar-Zohar derided Mr. Begin as "a prime minister who for the *last few* weeks does not speak out to explain to the public" the Lebanon situation and who "the soldiers in Lebanon have not seen" since the first days of the war.

After the Knesset session, Mr. Begin met with Philip C. Habib, the special U.S. envoy to the Middle East, to discuss U.S. efforts to persuade Syria to withdraw from Lebanon. No details of the meeting were made public.

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TOMORROW

■ **European painting** is the big news in the art world. Weekend tells why in the first of a series.

Jack Dempsey Dies; Boxing Champ Was 87

By Jack Jones
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — Jack Dempsey, 87, a mining-camp brawler who battered his way to the heavyweight boxing championship of the world, died Tuesday in New York.

His wife, Deanna, found the body in a bedroom of their home. A New York City medical examiner concluded that Dempsey died of natural causes.

The famed "Manassa Mauler" received a pacemaker a little more than a year ago after what was reported as a heart attack. His wife said at the time that the former champion had not suffered a seizure but was hospitalized because his heart was beating slowly.

Dempsey won the title in Toledo, Ohio, on July 4, 1919 — a sweltering day — by savagely beating Jess Willard. For years afterward, Willard contended that Dempsey's gloves were "loaded" with cement.

Dempsey was simply "The Champ," who in a furious 1923 battle came back to topple Luis Firpo after the 6-foot-2-inch, 216-pound (1.88-meter, 98-kilogram) Argentine knocked him from the ring in the first round.

Dempsey held the title until Gene Tunney, virtually his physical equal at 6 feet and 190 pounds, outboxed him Sept. 23, 1926, to win by a decision. In a rematch in Chicago a year later, Dempsey had Tunney helpless on the canvas in *the seventh* round but stood over him too long. The famous "long count" caused by the referee's delay gave Tunney another chance, and Dempsey lost again on a decision.

If he died as a national hero, Dempsey was not always regarded as one. In 1920, he was widely condemned for — although later acquitted of — being a World War I draft evader. He was also criticized for failing to fight Harry Wills, a black challenger.

But a fickle public eventually came to view him as a legend of the 1920s. Dempsey did not whine when he was beaten by Tunney. When the actress Estelle Taylor, who was then his wife, asked what had happened, he replied: "Honey, I forgot to duck."

William Harrison Dempsey, born June 24, 1895, in Manassa, Colorado, was one of 11 children in a poor family. As a young man, he worked any kind of job he could — dishwasher, ditchdigger, miner — and hopped freight trains from town to town, looking for work.

He also fought to earn money — in barrooms and mining camps, anywhere spectators were willing to throw in a few dollars. From 1911 to 1914, he had hundreds of such fights.

As "Kid Blackie," he began to fight on a more professional basis, finally using the name Jack Dempsey, which had been that of a top middleweight years earlier.

In 1916 he met and married his first wife, Maxine Cates. On Feb. 13, 1917, Dempsey suffered one of his few defeats. Fireman Jim Flynn knocked Dempsey down several times in Round 1, prompting Dempsey's brother, Bernie, to throw in the towel.

The same year, Dempsey hooked up with the manager who was to build him into a champion: Jack (Doc) Kearns, who said he met Dempsey when the young fighter came to his aid in a gymnasium brawl in the San Francisco area.

Kearns embarked on a program of pitting Dempsey against top fighters of the day, teaching him the finer points of ducking, weaving and using his left hand.

By the end of 1917, Dempsey was regarded as one of the top heavyweights in the United States, knocking out many men bigger than himself in early rounds.

By 1919, Dempsey won the right to meet Willard, the 6-foot-6-in., 250-pound brawler who had taken the championship from the unpopular Jack Johnson in 1915.

A crowd of 20,000 fans, in shirtsleeves and straw hats in 49 degree centigrade (120 Fahrenheit) weather, watched Dempsey tear into the towering Willard and shatter the champion's cheekbone with a left smash.

Willard, who had never before been knocked down, was floored seven times in the first round and the referee had counted him out before it was discovered that the bell had momentarily saved him. Nobody had heard it in the uproar.

Dempsey, who had headed for the dressing room, was hustled back into the ring *where he pounded* Willard for two more rounds until the big man was too battered to continue.

It turned out that Kearns had bet $10,000 of his and Dempsey's $27,500 share of the purse that Dempsey could knock out Willard in the first round. The odds were 10-to-1.

Dempsey was to find himself denying for years that he carried a "load" in his gloves that day in an effort to win $100,000 on the bet — especially after Kearns wrote that he had used plaster of Paris in wrapping Dempsey's hands.

Kearns, who died before that written admission became public in 1964, said Dempsey was an innocent participant.

"I hope to God I die right now, and my wife and children, too," a distressed Dempsey said in 1964, "if there's any truth in what Kearns said."

Willard, then 82, said, "I'm glad that Kearns finally was man enough to admit it. First time Dempsey hit me, I knew the gloves were loaded. ... Every time he hit me, I could feel another bone breaking."

But others who were present when Dempsey's fists were wrapped said it did not happen.

In his seven years as champion Dempsey defended the title six times. The first $1-million gate in boxing was for his defeat of Georges Carpentier, the handsome French fighter whom Dempsey

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

The Associated Press

Jack Dempsey stood over Gene Tunney too long after his seventh-round knockdown in 1927 in Chicago. The count was delayed, and Tunney recovered to win by decision.

On Réunion, Not Much to Report

Half-Million Inhabitants Are Content to Stay French

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

SAINT-DENIS, Réunion — John Boot, a figure created by Evelyn Waugh in his novel "Scoop," once cabled his editors from a far-flung place to announce that nothing much was happening. He then went on to chronicle unrest, upheaval and the outbreak of bubonic plague.

In this place, surrounded by ocean and steeped in Frenchness, only the first part of Boot's message would apply: nothing much, at present at least, is happening here. And, moreover, the people who live on the island of Réunion — a *distant department of the* French Republic — seem to want to keep it that way.

The Organization of African Unity, a few years back, called for the island's independence from France, a move that would bring it into political line with neighbors in the Indian Ocean such as the Seychelles, Mauritius, the Comoros (some of them) and Madagascar.

The half-million people of Réunion, however, some Creole, some "metropolitan," but all holding French passports, quietly ignored the summons to freedom. Independence here, they say, would be a bit like liberating Marseilles or Lyons from the jackboot of the Elysée Palace.

When France held elections in 1981, the calculation here was that 28 years of rightist rule had done very well, so who wanted change? Metropolitan France did, for one, and went Socialist. But not this tranquil outpost: two-thirds of the electorate voted for Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

"They say that Réunion is always six months or a year behind the *métropole*," said a newspaper editor. "They are legitimist. They vote for the government in power." Next time around, five years hence, there may be a chance of a better showing for the Socialists.

Just after World War II, with some prescience, France converted some of its colonies into full-fledged parts of the republic, making them into *départements d'outre mer* — overseas departments.

From the viewpoint of a strategic planner, the move was a smart one. For when, a decade and a half later, the stirrings of independence began in the rest of the French colonial domain, these tiny pinpricks on the map remained immune, inviolate bastions of empire.

These days, there is a string of them stretching from the Caribbean to Polynesia providing Paris with a presence far beyond its frontiers.

There are, for instance, 2,700 French military personnel here, partly offsetting the demise of French military influence in Madagascar eight years ago. There are, too, 12,000 French officials from the *métropole* working as teachers, administrators and technicians.

The island is awash with a political fervor that provides a microcosm of French politics, but which does not seem to spill much beyond the issues that consume France. The topic of local controversy is one of defining the umbilical cord between Saint-Denis, the capital, and Paris, 6,000 miles (9,600 kilometers) away, pitting "departmentalists," who do not want to change the presence setup, and "autonomists," who want less interference from Paris in how they spend their money. No one of any overt influence takes it further than that.

Thus, the tricolor flutters unchallenged.

Réunion rises abruptly from the ocean, 40 miles long and 30 miles wide, formed by a string of volcanoes that are not all defunct.

When the French arrived, they found the island uninhabited, so they brought in slaves from Africa to provide the labor for the victualling bases of the French East India Co. vessels. More slaves came with the coffee industry of the 18th century, but that expired and France abolished slavery in 1848. Then, the sugar plantations became the island's main crop and indentured labor was shipped in from Indochina, India and various East African places.

The result has been a racial blend of great beauty — one, it is said, that attracts South African tourists to forget temporarily the strictures of their racially separated homeland and become enmeshed in multiracial adventures of a romantic nature.

But the distinctions are not totally blurred. The restaurants advertise meals that are defined as *Créole* or *métropolitain* — just as the identity of French people from the metropolis is clearly separate from that of the Creole majority.

Metropolitans, a spokesman at the prefect's office said, still tend to hold down the most senior administrative positions. But there seems to be no overt racial tension.

The figures that underpin the French involvement are stark. The island's exports cover *only* 13 percent of its import bill and France makes up the rest and more. Last year, the direct and indirect transfer of funds from France to Saint-Denis totaled more than half a billion francs — in a good year for the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

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Summit Scorecard: An Informal Assessment of Who Won

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

WILLIAMSBURG, Virginia — None of the participants at the annual economic summit conferences ever admits to being a loser afterward, but the range of satisfaction with the conference outcomes varies greatly — and always in relation to the domestic political goals the individual leaders bring with them.

Thus, the international aspects of a summit conference can be regarded by the delegations with detachment, or even cynicism, because they often are short on specifics or practical steps that would change things. But how well a participating country is perceived to fare in terms of public opinion at home is a matter of real sensitivity to the individual leaders.

Here is a list of the political agendas that the participating leaders brought to this year's summit conference in Williamsburg, and an informal assessment of whether their goals were met or missed:

• Britain. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who faces a general election in less than two weeks, was thought to have been seeking a quick political boost from the conference. She seems to have succeeded. The language of the statement on national security, particularly as it referred to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's determination to follow through with deployment plans for new cruise and Pershing-2 missiles, was pure profit for her because the Labor Party opposes the plan.

On economic matters, the final communiqué said nothing that could trouble her. Rather, the pledge to limit the growth of expenditures, a reference to holding down government spending, fit perfectly into the framework of Thatcher economics. So did the statement in the final declaration calling for a continued battle against inflation.

• Japan. The Japanese succeeded in softening the often bitter criticism of their trade policies that had marked past conferences. In endorsing the security statement and joining in a global defense stance with the Atlantic alliance for the first time, the Japanese felt they were offering the West a new kind of cooperation that would help deflect criticism.

In terms of domestic politics, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, who faces elections in the fall, tried to show himself as a man of leadership capacity and decisiveness. In the opinion of Yasuhisa Nakada, White House correspondent of the Kyodo News Agency, his efforts were successful. "It's very significant for the Japanese that we've entered into the big world of arms control affairs," Mr. Nakada said.

• Canada. Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, who has pushed hard for more economic aid for the Third World on the premise that it would mean more jobs for Canadians, got little to show for his lobbying. A conference participant who was not part of the Canadian delegation said the Third World would be furious over the lack of action.

Domestic politics also require that Canada take security positions that differ to some degree from those of the United States. In letting reporters understand that Canada thought Sunday's security declaration would have been better off without including references to French and British nuclear forces, an important issue at the Geneva arms reduction talks, Mr. Trudeau may have scored points at home, but upset some allies.

• France. France gave a little and got a little. The language in the communiqué about the need for "helpful" intervention in currency markets was the kind that could bolster the franc. The reference to holding an international conference on monetary stabilization could be taken as a victory for President François Mitterrand, who has been pressing for such a meeting. The American draft for the final communiqué sought to avoid the reference.

But Mr. Mitterrand did not like the way the French press covered the first day of the summit, complaining that it cast him in too conciliatory a role toward the United States. Mr. Mitterrand got nothing in the way of support for his notions on stabilizing raw material prices, and he will surely face trouble from the left wing of the Socialist Party and the Communists for signing the statement that Western security is "indivisible and must be approached on a global basis." France has always tried to keep its role in international defense matters as ambiguous as possible.

• West Germany. The main goal was to get through the meeting without becoming a source of controversy, often West Germany's lot in summit gatherings during the years of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. The task was managed easily by Chancellor Helmut Kohl. He stated his concern about American interest rates frankly, but avoided antagonism.

Mr. Kohl also left Williamsburg with the feeling that he got good support from the Americans in advance of his trip to the Soviet Union on July 4. "I think some people actually thought we were boring," a Bonn official said. "We said 'yes' to the security document and 'yes' to the communiqué. It was easy, without irritation, and that's how Kohl won the election."

• Italy. With parliamentary elections scheduled for the last week of June, Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani's political mission as a Christian Democratic leader was to avoid controversy and to profit wherever possible. He was largely successful.

With the lira as chronically weak as the French franc, Italy wanted some new expression acknowledging the need for intervention in currency markets, and got it. The reaffirmation of the intent to deploy new missiles at the end of the year was also welcomed. "Whoever forms the next government can only be pleased" with the missile statement, said Ignazio Cantu, Mr. Fanfani's spokesman. "There's really no party in Italy that's opposed except the Communists."

• United States. In the won and lost columns, the big victory was Sunday's joint statement on security, which pulled Japan and to a lesser degree France into a broadened concept of global defense responsibilities. For the French press, in particular, President Ronald Reagan showed unexpected tactical skill in maneuvering the document past Mr. Mitterrand. In addition, the Americans were able to get the leaders to agree to Mr. Reagan's thesis that signs of economic recovery are present, a kind of tacit admission that his policies work.

In the other column, the United States had to concede that some of Mr. Reagan's policies might be hindering a world recovery, and the United States had to agree to wording in the communiqué that acknowledges the need for monetary and budget policies that will lower interest rates.

Japanese Reassessing Role of Nation After Statement at Summit

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Japan's action last weekend in joining the United States and the European allies in a joint statement about international security has stirred controversy in Tokyo and is generating reappraisals here of the nation's future role in global affairs.

In some respects this event,

NEWS ANALYSIS

much discussed by U.S. and European leaders at the Williamsburg summit, has more symbolic than practical meaning. But symbols, especially in this field, are of great importance to everyone concerned.

Item by item, in literal terms, there is little in the seven-paragraph joint declaration that goes beyond the existing policy of the Japanese government.

The main new item is that "nonnuclear" and previously pacifistic Japan for the first time joined the United States and North Atlantic Treaty Organization nations in making a high-profile statement dealing with East-West security issues, including questions of nuclear negotiations and deployments related to the Soviet Union.

Opposition parties in Japan and some elements of the Japanese media treated Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's participation in the joint statement as close to a declaration of adherence to the NATO military alliance.

The Socialist Party chairman, Ichio Asukata, for example, said the summit statement "confirmed the unification of the U.S.-Japan security treaty and the NATO security relationship."

Mr. Nakasone, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and their party spokesmen in Tokyo denied that a sweeping change has taken place. Appealing to Japanese pride, many private comments and some public comments from Tokyo officialdom stressed that Japan, a crucial economic player at summits but previously a nonparticipant in security discussions, now has been accepted as a full member of the "West."

At a news conference Monday, Mr. Abe said a crucial part of the joint statement in Japanese eyes was the sentence declaring, "The security of our countries is indivisible and must be approached on a global basis." This sentence, according to diplomatic sources, was placed in the declaration at Japan's request.

At one level, the sentence reflects U.S.-European agreement that, as Tokyo has recently insisted, no arms-control deal should permit the Soviet Union to reduce its military power in Europe while increasing its power in Asia.

Statements attributed to the Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko in January suggested that SS-20 nuclear missiles removed from Europe as a result of Geneva negotiations might be moved to Asia. This stirred alarm in Japan, generating unprecedented public and political interest there in European military issues.

From another perspective, the statement that security is "indivisible" justifies a Japanese role in the security of the West. This is a major departure from Tokyo's previous official premise that its only legitimate military role was in self-defense of its home islands.

This narrow definition of self-defense has actually been eroding for several years, especially since Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, in a May 1981 visit to Washington, accepted the concept of "burden sharing" in a manner implying a Japanese contribution to a broader and common defense.

This shift was accelerated by the coming to power of the security-minded Mr. Nakasone and especially his statements in Washington last January that Japan aims to be able to block overflights of the Soviet Backfire bomber and to bottle up the Soviet fleet in the Sea of Japan. Such ideas build on self-defense but go beyond any narrow definition to ambitious strategic consequences.

This progression of words and deeds helps explain why Japan's adherence to Sunday's summit statement has been taken so seriously by opponents and proponents of a larger Japanese military role in the world.

U.S., Russia Discuss Deal on Grain Sales

The Associated Press

LONDON — U.S. and Soviet officials began two days of talks Wednesday in London on U.S. grain sales under a long-term agreement.

In August, President Ronald Reagan authorized a one-year extension of the agreement, which had been due to expire Sept. 30. Under it, Russia is obliged to buy six million metric tons of wheat and corn annually.

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The Associated Press

PELSHE'S FUNERAL — Soviet leaders attended the funeral on Wednesday in Moscow of Arvid Pelshe, who at 84 was the oldest member of the Politburo. Acting as a pallbearer during the procession to the Kremlin Wall was Yuri V. Andropov, the Communist Party leader. At Mr. Andropov's left is Nikolai A. Tikhonov, the Soviet prime minister, and at his right is Dmitri F. Ustinov, the defense minister.

Jet Makes an Emergency Landing In U.S. With Fuel Almost Gone

By Douglas B. Feaver
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A Republic Airlines jetliner carrying 86 people from Fresno, California, to Phoenix last week temporarily lost power in one of its two engines then made a safe emergency landing at an air force base after the crew learned the plane was almost out of fuel.

National Transportation Safety Board officials, investigating the incident, said Tuesday that Republic Flight 366 left Fresno without refueling and that the crew apparently did not discover a fuel shortage until a warning light came on and an engine shut down.

A fuel-gauge check, including a test to determine if the gauge is working properly, is a required part of the crew's pre-takeoff checklist, according to both federal sources and Republic.

The plane, a McDonnell Douglas DC9-30, was about 60 miles (96 kilometers) from Phoenix at an altitude of 24,000 feet (7.3 kilometers).

The crew was able to restart the engine and land under full power at Luke Air Force Base, 20 miles closer than the Phoenix airport. A check showed a total of four and five-eights gallons (17.4 liters) of usable fuel remaining in the three tanks, investigators said.

"Obviously, there are a lot of questions here," said Bob Buckhorn, a spokesman for the safety board.

Saturday's incident actually began Friday when the same crew and the same plane flew from Phoenix to Fresno. About 2,143 gallons of fuel, weighing about 15,000 pounds (6,800 kilograms), were taken aboard at Phoenix.

When the crew prepared to fly back to Phoenix on Saturday morning, the Fresno agent told the captain no fuel had been added and that the plane had 15,000 pounds on board, according to safety board officials.

They also said the plane had apparently used 8,000 pounds of fuel in the Friday flight from Phoenix to Fresno, and thus would have had only 7,000 pounds left for the return.

It was the second time in recent weeks that a Republic crew has had fuel problems. On April 2, a Republic flight carrying 145 people from Minneapolis to Los Angeles lost power in both engines.

The plane glided from 33,000 feet to 12,000 feet close to mountain peaks north of Bryce Canyon, Utah, before the engines were restarted. Investigators discovered that crew members had failed to switch to a filled fuel tank.

Republic, in an official statement at that time, said its initial investigation indicated that "the prescribed checklist was not followed in the initial stages of flight."

Crew members in last weekend's incident were identified by the safety board as J. Stergiou, the pilot, and Steve Henry, the co-pilot. A Republic spokesman said both men had been suspended pending outcome of the investigation.

Inhabitants of Réunion Content to Remain French

(Continued from Page 1)

franc the equivalent of $100 million, but, this year, $70 million.

"No one wants to break with France, no one of any importance," the newspaper editor said. "If there is one thing the Réunionais are frightened of, it's breaking away, because it would be a disaster. All the home comforts they are used to would be gone overnight. Even the Communists don't want independence."

The standard of living here is barely a third of that of metropolitan France, but the island, by its own account, is nonetheless the wealthiest in the Indian Ocean, and that attracts others from Madagascar and elsewhere to sample its wealth. Immigration controls, therefore, are strict and the economy ebbs and flows with that of the metropolis.

The Communists, who get 30 percent of the vote in every election, call for a strengthening of the left. The rightists denounce the leftists' May Day parade as a shambles and a failure. No one seems to belabor a point, familiar to travelers to other Indian Ocean islands, of perceived South African iniquities in the region, because South Africa, which has a consulate here, supplies cereals and meat and spare parts.

Of course, there had to be something. There is a "Libyan connection." The tie-up is between a small group called the Movement for the Independence of Réunion, and Tripoli. But Réunion shares something else with metropolitan France — the government intelligence service; its agents have taken a delight in keeping the closest of tabs on the independence group, and its occasional forays into more revolutionary climes.

Two Hanged in Jamaica

United Press International

KINGSTON, Jamaica — Two prisoners convicted of murder were hanged early Tuesday in the first executions by Jamaica in eight months.

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Turk Leader Says He May Put Off Vote

United Press International

ANKARA — President Kenan Evren of Turkey said Wednesday that his military regime could delay elections unless politicians abided by the rules and avoided contact with former political leaders banned from politics.

In a tough warning issued five months before the Nov. 6 general elections and a day after a military decree banned one of five new parties, Mr. Evren said, "We do not want to form a structure with the old ones."

Making an appearance at the town of Corum in central Turkey, he said elections could be delayed if it were deemed necessary.

Mr. Evren banned political parties after coming to power in 1980. He brought in a new constitution last year as the basis for what he called a new order of Turkish politics.

A decree Tuesday banned the Grand Turkey Party. Its founders were accused of having connections with the defunct Justice Party of former Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel, who was deposed in the 1980 coup.

Mr. Demirel, two founders of the party and 13 other politicians have been ordered to report to the military authorities in Canakkale, a town on the Dardanelles, where they will remain under surveillance.

The decree spared Fethi Esener, a retired general.

"We knew that they would dump him at the first assembly, and we tried to influence him into quitting," Mr. Evren said.

The Grand Turkey Party, formed May 20, was expected to be the strongest competitor for the military-backed Nationalist Democracy Party, also led by a retired general, Turgut Sunalp.

Mr. Evren said of Mr. Esener's role: "They meant to say: You've got a general in your party and here's a general from us."

Weinberger Asks NATO To Increase Defense Role

(Continued from Page 1)

viet Union's numerically superior ground and air forces in Europe.

In return, the United States pledged to try to reach an agreement with the Russians in Geneva to reduce medium-range nuclear forces in Europe.

The U.S. has promised to forgo or scale down a deployment of 572 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe, planned for December, if the Soviet Union removes or reduces its SS-20 force.

Reacting to a Soviet threat to deploy nuclear missiles in its satellite countries in Eastern Europe if the NATO deployment goes forward, the U.S. official said: "That response is something they've been doing for quite a long time."

He said that for years the Russians have had nuclear warheads on shorter-range tactical missiles, possibly including SS-21, SS-22 and SS-23 missiles with ranges of up to nearly 600 miles (almost 1,000 kilometers).

Admiral Robert H. Falls of Canada said that NATO was most concerned about the SS-22, which is capable of hitting every West European country from bases in the Soviet bloc.

In farewell remarks at the end of his three-year term as chairman of the NATO military committee, Admiral Falls warned that the search for high technology would not necessarily lead to lower defense budgets.

Mr. Reagan has called for the use of such emerging technology — or "ET" as it is known in NATO — for weapons like the anti-ballistic missiles planned for the future.

Admiral Falls also said that some people believe high-technology weapons will reduce the need for nuclear arms at a time of growing concern about the thousands of warheads around the world.

"I think both of these views are not necessarily false," he said, "but certainly oversimplified." The purpose of "ET" is to make better, not always cheaper weapons, he said.

Sudan, to Save Money, Is Closing Embassies

The Associated Press

KHARTOUM — The government of Sudan, facing a deepening financial crisis, announced Wednesday that it would close embassies in 22 countries by the end of June as a budget-cutting measure.

The Foreign Ministry said embassies would be closed in Canada, Sweden, Spain, Greece, the Netherlands, East Germany, Romania, Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, North Yemen, South Yemen, Oman, Qatar, Iraq, Morocco, Jordan, Djibouti, Somalia, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Algeria.

Arms Negotiators Meet

United Press International

GENEVA — U.S. and Soviet negotiators met for two hours 40 minutes Wednesday in the 75th session on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe since talks began Nov. 30, 1981.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Reagan Talks to Arms Negotiator

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan conferred Wednesday with his chief arms control negotiator, who reported that the president would modify his proposals for strategic arms talks before negotiations resumed with the Soviet Union next week in Geneva.

Edward L. Rowny said the administration would give serious study to the proposal that two older long-range missiles be dismantled for every new missile deployed. Asked whether he was optimistic about the chances for negotiating a strategic arms control agreement with Russia, Mr. Rowny said, "I have hope."

He said Mr. Reagan would meet with the National Security Council to decide on specific modifications before the arms control talks on long-range weapons resume Wednesday. Mr. Reagan has proposed that each side reduce the number of long-range nuclear warheads by about one-third, to 5,000 each.

CIA Chief Deals Heavily in Stocks

WASHINGTON (AP) — William J. Casey, the head of the Central Intelligence Agency, bought and sold several million dollars worth of stocks and other securities in the bull market last year, according to his financial disclosure form.

Mr. Casey bought stock worth from $1.9 million to $4.5 million while selling stock worth at least $1 million and possibly more than $2.1 million. Unlike his two predecessors at the CIA and many other top government officials with access to confidential economic data, Mr. Casey did not put his stock portfolio in a blind trust.

After release of last year's disclosure form, which showed Mr. Casey selling more than $600,000 in oil stocks as a glut developed in world markets, the CIA established an arrangement in which his transactions are regularly reviewed by a deputy for possible conflicts of interest.

Thais Order Ex-Green Beret Out

BANGKOK (AP) — The Thai government Wednesday ordered a former U.S. Green Beret, James G. Gritz, and his associates deported from Thailand, their base for staging searches into Laos to find Americans they claim are still held prisoner from the Vietnam War.

An Interior Ministry spokesman said the order declared Mr. Gritz and four others persona non grata because their presence in Thailand was "not appropriate."

The order said that in March, Mr. Gritz and four other Americans had been charged with illegal possession of a high-powered radio transmitter used in an operation to rescue U.S. war prisoners purportedly held in Laos. Thai authorities fined them, gave them suspended sentences and sent them home. Thai immigration authorities say Mr. Gritz returned to Thailand about two weeks ago, but his exact whereabouts are not known.

More Than 500 Arrested in Peru

LIMA (AP) — More than 500 Peruvians were arrested on the first day of a two-month national emergency declared by President Fernando Belaúnde Terry to combat attacks by Maoist guerrillas.

Most of the arrests Tuesday were in the Lima area and around the guerrilla stronghold near Ayacucho 350 miles (560 kilometers) southeast of the capital. Most of those arrested were released, the police said.

The police set up checkpoints on main roads leading into Lima and searched the Andes foothills east of Lima where the guerrillas set off dynamite blasts last week, cutting power supplies and forcing Mr. Belaúnde to declare the emergency.

Berlin Court Hears of Nazi Killings

BERLIN (Reuters) — The only woman to survive a Nazi massacre in a French village testified Wednesday about how SS troops herded women and children into a church and then set off explosives.

The written evidence of Marguerite Rouffanche was read at the trial in East Berlin of Heinz Barth, a former SS officer accused of taking part in the June 1944 killings of 642 people in Oradour-sur-Glane. He has admitted taking part in the massacre.

Mrs. Rouffanche spoke of heart-rending screams from the women and children as they were forced into the church. She survived the explosion only to be hit by machine-gun fire in an arm and leg when she tried to escape. Two daughters and a grandson with her in the church were killed.

U.S. Wary of Libyan Intentions

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. State Department said Wednesday that the United States was "seriously concerned" by evidence of a recent surge of air and ground military activity by Libya in or near northern Chad.

The spokesman, Rush Taylor, said reports indicate Libya is increasing military air flights over the so-called Aozou Strip region it claims in northern Chad. The activity suggests Libya "is taking further steps to support a dissident attack against the Chadian government," he said.

"We have received reliable information concerning deployment of Libyan troops to its southern border area, possibly for introduction into the fighting in Chad at an opportune time," Mr. Taylor said. He added that fighter aircraft, with support elements now in place, would be capable of launching attacks.

Poland Boycotts ILO Over Inquiry

GENEVA (Reuters) — Poland boycotted the annual conference of the International Labor Organization as the session opened Wednesday for three weeks. Polish officials threatened to quit the organization if the ILO governing body carried out a decision to investigate labor policies in Poland.

The inquiry, only the seventh such action since the ILO was created in 1919, was decided upon after agency officials judged Polish responses to several requests for information or cooperation to be inadequate. The creation of a commission of inquiry is the most severe step the organization can take.

The conference chairman, Labor Minister James Bolger of New Zealand, made no mention of Poland's absence in his opening speech. But he welcomed the return of China, which is to rejoin the organization next week after a 34-year absence. Beijing owes about $36 million in contributions, but the conference plans to cancel the debt. The Taipei government represented China in the ILO from 1949 to 1971, when the agency recognized the Beijing government as the sole Chinese representative.

Kenya Frees 8,463 From Prisons

NAIROBI (Reuters) — President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya freed 8,463 prisoners Wednesday, including several members of the air force who were imprisoned for their involvement in an abortive coup in August.

Junior airmen led the rebellion, which was crushed by the army within hours. Mr. Moi disbanded the air force and imprisoned about 1,000 airmen for their part in the plot.

Mr. Moi made the announcement in a speech in a Nairobi park attended by thousands and marked by the appearance overhead of several air force jet fighters. It was not known who piloted them.

Swiss Company to Destroy Dioxin

PARIS (AP) — The 41 barrels of poisonous dioxin left from an industrial accident in Seveso, Italy, and recently found in northern France, will be destroyed in Switzerland, the Environment Ministry announced Wednesday.

The dioxin, which will be transported to Switzerland in the next few days, will be burned by the Ciba-Geigy company in Basel, the ministry said in a statement.

Last fall, the dioxin was taken to the town of St. Quentin in northern France by the owner of Spelidec, a Marseilles company. The barrels subsequently disappeared. They were found last month in an abandoned slaughterhouse in the town of Anguilcourt-le-Sart and were taken to a French army base in Sissonne.

For the Record

MANILA (UPI) — The United States and the Philippines signed a $900-million agreement Wednesday that allows the two largest overseas U.S. military bases to operate through 1989.

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast (Reuters) — A former member of Ghana's ruling council, Joachim Amartey Kwei, is to stand trial for conspiracy to murder three High Court judges and a retired army major who were shot and killed after being kidnapped last June, Radio Accra reported Wednesday.

BUDAPEST (UPI) — Six Hungarian dissidents have been warned by the police to stop publishing underground literature, dissident sources said Wednesday.

LONDON (Reuters) — About 200 anti-nuclear protesters were arrested Wednesday as they tried to blockade a U.S. nuclear bomber base at Upper Heyford, in southern England, police said. Seventy-one protesters were arrested at the base on Tuesday.

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Richard Stone, a Democrat and former U.S. senator from Florida, was sworn in Wednesday as President Ronald Reagan's special ambassador to negotiate a peaceful end to the political violence in Central America.

More U.S. Advisers Will Die, Rebels in El Salvador Warn

The Associated Press

SAN SALVADOR — The Popular Liberation Forces, the largest of five leftist guerrilla groups in El Salvador, said Wednesday it would continue killing U.S. advisers until the United States withdrew them from the country.

The group claimed responsibility for the May 25 slaying of Lieutenant Commander Albert A. Schaufelberger 3d, deputy commander of the U.S. military advisory group.

He was the first U.S. adviser to be killed in El Salvador.

"All the military advisers sent here will return to the United States in coffins," the group said in a communiqué, copies of which were sent to radio stations in San Salvador.

The guerrillas' leaflets said the killing of Commander Schaufelberger was a warning against "the bellicose Reagan administration so that it does not continue its aggression against our people."

U.S. advisers, the leaflet said, "have invaded our soil and massacre our compatriots every day." It said the guerrillas "will be implacable with them, until its achieves their total withdrawal from our beloved homeland."

Commander Schaufelberger, 33, of San Diego, California, was also in charge of security for the 51 U.S. military advisers in El Salvador.

■ **Rebels Overrun Base**

Earlier, Lydia Chavez of The New York Times reported from San Salvador:

Leftist guerrillas have overrun a military communications base in the northern province of Morazán, according to a Salvadoran military source.

The base, at the top of the 5,000-foot (1,524-meter) Cacahuatique volcano, serves as a relay station for the eastern part of the country. An officer at the high command said the station was "important, but not critical."

Another military source said that the loss of the station Tuesday "would hurt" but that government troops would probably not try to retake the base soon. It was unclear whether the rebels were still at the base.

Government forces abandoned the base at 4 A.M. after running out of ammunition. The relay equipment was destroyed in the fighting.

Military sources said the guerrillas were attempting to divert government troops that would be used in a major military offensive in the rich agricultural provinces of San Vicente and Usulatán.

"So far the government hasn't taken the bait," a military officer said.

The northern region of Morazán has long been a guerrilla stronghold. The area is sparsely populated and not considered economically important.

"There is nothing up there worth saving except the communications base," said a military source. "We should just let them have it."

The fighting at Cacahuatique, 150 miles (240 kilometers) northeast of San Salvador, began Monday. Two helicopters and a plane were damaged when reinforcements were sent to help the 60 men guarding the base, according to a military source.

While the base is not seen as critically important, the guerrillas' success in taking it demonstrates substantial fighting ability, according to the source. The base was well fortified and until Tuesday afternoon one military source had been confident that the government forces would be able to defend it.

■ **42 Executions Reported**

Guerrilla forces in El Salvador are said to have executed 42 government soldiers taken prisoner last week, The Washington Post reported, quoting a U.S. State Department spokesman.

Alan D. Romberg, the spokesman, released Tuesday the partial text of a declassified cable from the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador. It said the "guerrilla atrocity" occurred May 25, after guerrillas executed 16 Civil Defense fighters who surrendered in Cinquera.

Previously, guerrillas have sought to undermine the army's will to fight by treating with kindness any soldiers who surrendered.

CBS to Provide Shows For Chinese Television

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — CBS Inc. will provide 64 hours of programming and advertising to Chinese television annually, the company has announced.

The arrangement represents the first regular scheduling in China of commercial U.S. network television shows, according to John Eger, general manager of CBS Broadcast International.

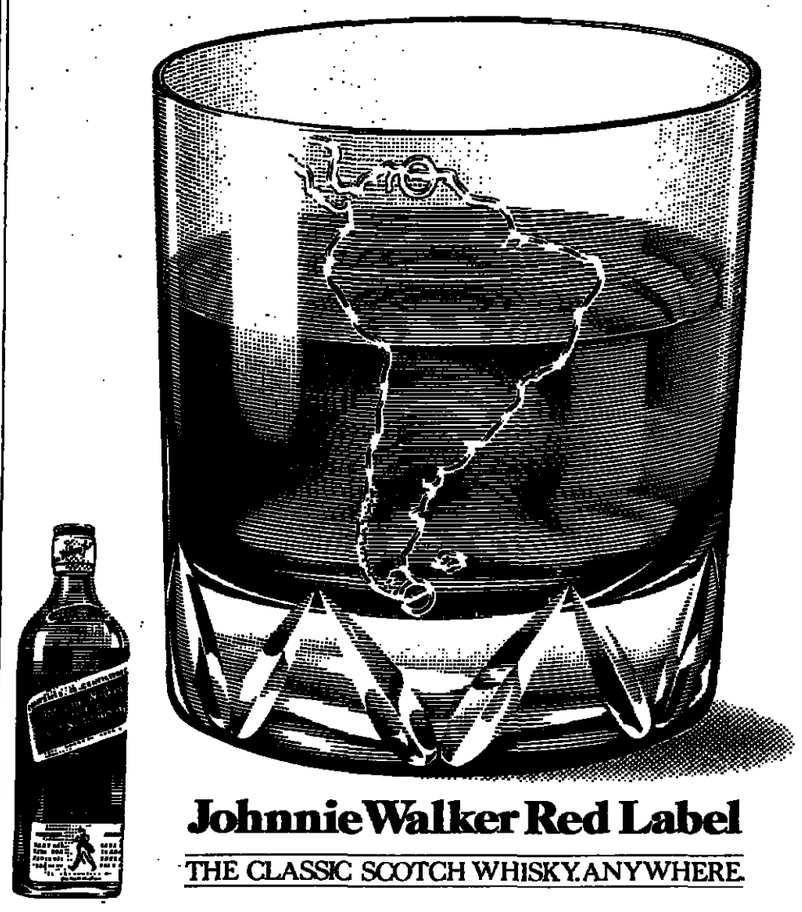
Starting in October, CBS programs will be shown in China at 8 P.M. Friday, immediately after the evening news, and on alternate Sundays, after an English-language lesson. The Chinese are expected to buy travel and cultural programs, some basketball shows and documentaries.

"No 'Dallas,' " Mr. Eger said Tuesday, referring to a popular Friday night program shown in the United States. "Chinese television is not so much to entertain as to inform or enlighten."

He said CBS was considering buying foreign programs to sell to China. All programs will be dubbed into Mandarin Chinese.

For each hour of programming, CBS will sell up to eight minutes of commercial time. The advertising will probably take the form of three- to five-minute commercials and will be for "companies that want to get their name and business known" in China, Mr. Eger said.

From Carácas To Cape Horn.



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'El Niño' Is Blamed for World's Bad Weather

Moody Pacific Ocean Current Displayed Unexpected Force Last Year

By William J. Broad

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The U.S. National Weather Service believes that the current rainy spring, which has caused deaths, floods, mud slides and general havoc, may go down as one of the wettest on record.

The heavy rain has occurred in other parts of the world as well, particularly in South America. And a chief cause, meteorologists believe, may be El Niño, a Pacific Ocean countercurrent that has been much stronger than normal.

Mud slides and floods killed at least two persons and caused six injuries Monday in Nevada and Utah, where 1,300 people were cut off as rivers of mud smothered cars and houses. Violent storms hit Texas on Monday and were blamed for the deaths of six persons.

In New York City, one effect of the downpours is that reservoirs have filled to capacity, which water officials see as a sign that there will be ample supply to meet the city's supplies for a full year.

In South America, the foul weather has turned some cities into reservoirs of raw sewage and deserts into marshy tangles of thick vegetation.

Heavy spring floods in France have caused serious damage to crops in the Alsace and in the Rhone valley. In West Germany, flooding has left some streets in Cologne looking like canals.

A high number of volcanic eruptions, 22 in the past year throughout the world, is one other factor that experts say they believe may have contributed to the bad weather.

For the north temperate latitudes around the globe, last winter was the warmest in 25 years, according to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and that, too, is seen as a cause of the bad weather.

But the experts are cautious. They ultimately admit a sense of bafflement over their inability to predict the regular downpour.

According to Chester Ropelewski, of the weather service's climate analysis center, California and some other states are probably suffering the wettest spring on record.

Three times the normal amount of rain has fallen on parts of California, while the rainfall for New England as a whole is about 160 percent above normal. Rainfall for the entire country is about 150 percent above normal.

What may have touched off the warm winter and some of the rains is the moody current off the west coast of South America known as El Niño.

El Niño occurs regularly, but last year it showed unexpected force.

Trade winds, which result from the circulation of the air over the equator, normally help push back the current. When the trade winds slacken, the onrushing current warms and humidifies the atmosphere, starting a sequence of extreme meteorological events.

In South America, the weather wrought havoc with Peruvian fisheries and annihilated millions of oceanic birds. Hundreds of lives have reportedly been lost in Peru as floods and mudslides buried villages and swept away a section of the Pan American Highway.

In Piura, Peru's richest agricultural center, an estimated 80 percent of this year's crop has reportedly been lost. At Guayaquil in Equador, almost 100 inches of rain fell in the last few months. Normally, it is a desert.

"El Niño is definitely implicated in the stuff that's going on in South America, and it's a possibility that it's affecting the weather in America," said Mr. Rasmusson. "It's a possibility that can't be discounted."

In December, Dr. Alan E. Strong, of the National Environmental Satellite and Data Information Service, proposed that the especially strong El Niño was set off when the high atmosphere was heated by sulfur compounds thrown into the stratosphere by eruptions last year of the El Chichon volcano in Mexico.

Over the equator, he proposed, these compounds absorbed enough sunlight to heat that normally cool region of the equatorial atmosphere.

Reid Bryson, a meteorologist at the University of Wisconsin, said that volcanic aerosols, especially sulfuric acids, are tossed into the atmosphere and change the amount of sunlight that is able to enter the atmosphere.

"It scatters the sunlight, like a whole bunch of little mirrors," he said.

In the past, volcanoes have dramatically affected the weather for years on end.

The eruption of Mount Tambora in 1815 in an area of Indonesia touched off a series of disasters. The next year there was an especially cool summer in New England and in Western Europe, with a poor harvest, famine, social dislocation and disease.

Henry Strommel, of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute, said in his recent book, "Volcano Weather," that it even gave impetus in the United States to westward migration.

Russian to Lose East Berlin Post

Reuters

BERLIN — Pyotr A. Abrasimov, 71, the Soviet ambassador to East Germany and a key figure in the complicated diplomacy over Berlin, is to be replaced, a Soviet Embassy spokesman said Wednesday.

Mr. Abrasimov has been appointed chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Tourism, the spokesman said. It was an apparent demotion.

He has been ambassador to East Germany since 1962 with a break from 1971 to 1975, when he headed the Communist Party Central Committee's department for liaison with socialist countries. Mr. Abrasimov has also been ambassador to Poland and France.

Grenada Leader Seeks U.S. Talks

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada is seeking a "dialogue" with the Reagan administration to "personally clear up the misconceptions that exist" with the United States.

"Clearly there are differences so let's sit down and talk," the 39-year-old London-trained lawyer said at a news conference here Tuesday. Mr. Bishop, who led a 1979 coup in Grenada, was invited here by TransAfrica, a black American lobbying group that seeks closer U.S. ties in Africa and the Caribbean.

While State Department officials said that a lower-level official might meet Mr. Bishop, they made it plain that the Reagan administration preferred to maintain coolness toward the leftist leader because of his friendship with the Soviet Union and Cuba.

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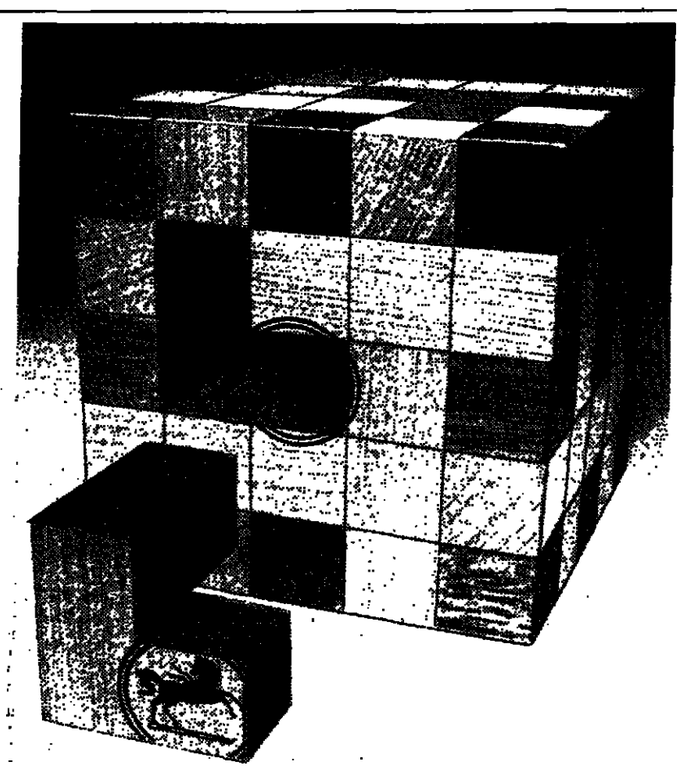

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Sihanouk Threatens To Resign as Leader Of Rebels' Coalition

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — Prince Norodom Sihanouk threatened Wednesday to quit as president of the troubled three-party coalition fighting the Vietnamese in Cambodia if his coalition partner, Son Sann, continues to denounce him.

The prince has often said he accepted the post with great reluctance. He told journalists he might well resign in the next few weeks or months.

Diplomats said Western support for the coalition at the United Nations would disintegrate if Prince Sihanouk resigned, as his presence makes the alliance internationally respectable.

The coalition is dominated by the Khmer Rouge, the Marxists accused of murdering millions of their compatriots when they ruled Cambodia from 1975 to 1978. But it also includes the anti-communist Cambodian People's National Liberation Front led by Mr. Son Sann.

The neutralist and widely respected Prince Sihanouk agreed to preside over the coalition, which was formed last June, saying he felt it was the only way of driving the Vietnamese out of Cambodia.

"The coalition is losing credibility because of the Son Sannians," he told reporters gathered at his residence in exile here for a long airing of his disagreements.

"If they do not cease attacking me, then in a few weeks or a few months, I will resign because I cannot go on," the prince said.

"As president of Democratic Cambodia, I am ridiculous," he said. "I am not very comfortable and I am very unhappy," he said.

Prince Sihanouk quoted stories in Australian newspapers which reported Mr. Son Sann's criticism of him and said, "Son Sann only regards me with hatred, disgust and contempt." When Prince Sihanouk was Cambodian head of state, Mr. Son Sann was his prime minister, and their differences go back many years.

Until now, the prince said, "I did my best to avoid infighting and bickering. ... But they are making psychological warfare against me to compel me to leave the coalition and let them be masters of the coalition with the Khmer Rouge."

Prince Sihanouk said, however, that he had good relations with his old Khmer Rouge enemies.

The coalition is opposed by the Soviet bloc, which supports the Vietnamese-dominated Heng Samrin government set up in Phnom Penh in 1979 after Vietnamese troops drove out the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge.

Keystone

Prince Norodom Sihanouk

6th Latvian Dissident Is Reported Arrested

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — A sixth Latvian dissident has been arrested in a continuing crackdown by KGB security police in the Soviet Baltic republics, émigré sources said Wednesday.

They said Gunnars Freimanis, 56, who has served five years in a labor camp for writings critical of the Soviet system, was arrested recently in the Latvian capital of Riga. Five other Latvian dissidents are awaiting trial for anti-Soviet activities, émigré sources said, and Estonian and Lithuanian nationalists have been reported arrested in their republics.

Outcome of Madrid Talks Hinges on 2 Variables

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

MADRID — The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, a diplomatic game of chess between East and West that has gone on for more than two and a half years, seems to be entering its end game. Yet it remains unclear whether the players can avoid a stalemate.

The outcome hinges on two variables. One is whether the West,

NEWS ANALYSIS

and the United States in particular, will accept a compromise concluding document put forth by eight nations professing neutrality or nonalignment that are openly despairing at the inability to arrive at a successful conclusion.

The other is whether the Soviet Union, which publicly accepted the neutrals' proposals on May 6, will agree to some modifications advanced by the West to strengthen human rights provisions.

At stake are some broader issues, sometimes lost in the minutiae of drafting documents and winning propaganda points. One is the question of the survival of the concept of constructive dialogue between the two superpowers.

The 35-nation conference convened in November 1980. Its purpose was to review the carrying out of the 1975 Helsinki accords and possibly to expand upon them. The accords, a high-water mark of détente, laid down a broad code of conduct in everything from human rights to military maneuvers for closer East-West cooperation.

The conference rapidly reflected the deterioration in the international climate. It opened in the shadow of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and barely survived the declaration of martial law in Poland. It limped along, partly because West European nations wanted it so badly, and partly because neither Washington nor Moscow wanted to accept the onus for declaring it a failure.

Earlier this month the bargaining entered a decisive stage amid a growing consensus that the conference has gone on too long. Too much talk, without any results, can be detrimental to "the Helsinki process," some delegates believe.

The neutral nations, trying to salvage something from all the meetings, proposed the compromise in March. It was, according to the sponsors, a "balanced" document. There were some advances for the West over the Helsinki accords: pledges of steps against terrorism, a firmer commitment to upholding religious freedom and the guarantee of access of citizens to foreign missions. There was also some equivocal language about the right of workers to establish trade unions "freely," a nod toward Poland's Solidarity.

The problem, from the standpoint of the United States and some other member nations of the Atlantic alliance, was that not one of the human rights provisions had any real teeth. In particular, a group of 14 amendments that they had offered last November virtually disappeared.

The amendments were demanded by the Reagan administration during consultations with its allies as a price for resuming talks after a "no business as usual" freeze following the developments in Poland. They were explicit and tough in demanding that the Russians allow free trade unions, end radio jamming and permit local groups to monitor the Helsinki accords.

While none of these are effectively covered by the proposals of the neutrals, their document does include the one item the Soviet Union has sought all along — a special conference among the same 35 nations that would deal with measures to prevent a surprise military attack and disarmament in Europe in general.

A major stumbling block is the geographical scope that any "confidence-building measures" resulting from such a conference would cover. The West wanted to limit it from the Atlantic to the Urals and the Soviet Union wanted to extend it into the Atlantic, to cover NATO submarine movements and possibly even the U.S. Central Command, formerly the Rapid Deployment Force.

The Soviet acceptance of the package came as no surprise but it was well orchestrated and timed to catch the United States off guard. The move pre-empted the latest initiative from the West, which was to offer four relatively modest changes in the neutrals' proposals.

One would call a special meeting on human contacts that would deal with separated families. Another would clarify the mandate of a human rights conference in Ottawa. A third would change the wording on carrying out the Helsinki agreement and a fourth would include international broadcasting in the context of a free flow of information without prohibiting jamming by name.

Washington is now in the position of insisting on these changes and trying to persuade its NATO allies to hold ranks behind them. The Russians are pressing the neutrals — some of whom are less than happy with their own compromise — to stick to their own proposals.

Moscow's position is: We've accepted it, so take it or leave it.

Meanwhile, there is a hidden snag, since the United States is also insisting that Moscow come up with some "deeds, not just words" to show good faith. That translates into a demand for the release of some Soviet dissidents such as Anatoli B. Shcharansky, who is serving a 13-year jail term, or Andrei D. Sakharov, who is in internal exile.

Whether the United States will continue to demand some such gesture as the price for an accord, and whether Western Europe would back up such a demand, may be the final moves on the chessboard.

Romania to Drop Tax On German Emigrants

United Press International

BONN — Romania has agreed to drop its exit tax on ethnic Germans wishing to emigrate to the West, the West German Foreign Ministry announced Wednesday.

The announcement was made a day before President Ronald Reagan reports to Congress on Romanian emigration restrictions. It followed a surprise visit by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany, who flew to Bucharest from the Williamsburg summit conference.

"Our contacts with the Americans were of the utmost importance and Genscher will report on his trip to Secretary of State George Shultz as soon as possible," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Romania announced in November that citizens wishing to leave the country had to repay the cost of their higher education in hard currency, amounting in some cases to as much as $20,000.

The United States had said it would cancel Romania's most-favored-nation status June 30 if the emigration tax was not rescinded. Last month, The New York Times reported that a senior administration official said Romania would lift the tax and that the Romanian foreign minister, Stefan Andrei, had conveyed the message to high U.S. officials in talks in Washington.

The West German Foreign Ministry said the Romanian leader, Nicolae Ceausescu, during a meeting Tuesday with Mr. Genscher, agreed to lift the emigration tax for the 300,000 ethnic Germans living in Romania.

In return, West Germany said it would rejoin negotiations on rescheduling Romania's debt to Western governments, which it had left after Romania imposed the emigration tax.

"The trip was a complete success," the Foreign Ministry spokesman said. "We can tell the American government that our problem is solved and that emigration will go ahead as before on a secure and durable basis."

Chinese Planner Seen As Presidential Choice

By Michael Rank
Reuters

BEIJING — China's parliament, the National People's Congress, is widely expected to choose Li Xiannian, 78, a veteran economic planner, as the country's head of state at its new session beginning Monday.

The decision to revive the largely ceremonial post of president was announced last year with the ratification of a new constitution that reaffirmed the role of legal and political institutions, rather than leaving decisions to "the masses."

China's last president, Liu Shaoqi, died in disgrace in 1969 amid the Cultural Revolution, in which Mao suspended most institutions and removed virtually all who challenged his authority.

Mr. Li criticized Mao's policies in the late 1950s, but the former Communist Party vice chairman and vice prime minister weathered criticism during the Cultural Revolution, probably because of his closeness to the late Prime Minister Zhou Enlai, who was a moderating influence on Mao.

Although Mr. Li was close to Mao's successor, Hua Guofeng, who was removed for opposing China's present leader, Deng Xiaoping, most diplomats do not believe Mr. Li shared Mr. Hua's opposition to current policies.

"Li is an old man with excellent anti-Maoist credentials," a diplomat said. "He may not be the most innovative of China's planners, but he commands a great deal of respect and is unlikely to want to cause trouble."

Diplomats said the revival of the presidency reflected a desire to establish strong institutions rather than rely on personalities, as was the case under Mao.

They said Mr. Deng and his associates also felt a president would be a convenient figurehead in international affairs but that Mr. Li was unlikely to travel abroad because of his age and health.

Mr. Li is said to have cancer. Although he disappeared from view for several months last year, he is now fairly active.

The president is empowered to appoint and remove prime ministers and other officials at the recommendation of the congress, to issue formal proclamations of war and martial law, to receive the credentials of ambassadors and to perform other ceremonial duties.

Most diplomats believe he will exert little real power, although they say there is a possibility he could act as a rival source of influence and challenge the authority of the prime minister and Communist Party chairman.

The meeting of the parliament is expected to last about two weeks and will be the sixth full session since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949.

The foreign press is barred from debates and will have to rely on carefully censored reports in the official media.

The congress merely rubber-stamped Mao's decisions. Although it is still not a parliament in the Western sense, its subcommittees make decisions on legal and economic matters.

The congress is also expected to establish a new central military commission to work with the powerful party military commission headed by Mr. Deng.

It is also expected to pass laws reducing taxes on foreign firms in joint ventures with Chinese companies, as well as a patent law making it easier for foreign firms to transfer technological capabilities to China without forfeiting their rights.

Followers Urge End To Fast by S. Korean

United Press International

SEOUL — Members of a disbanded opposition party urged their leader to end his two-week hunger strike Wednesday to lead a "bigger struggle" for the restoration of full democracy in South Korea.

Kim Young Sam, the leader of the defunct New Democratic Party, went on an indefinite hunger strike 15 days ago to back his demands that President Chun Doo Hwan restore full democracy in South Korea.

A group of 39 members of the party visited Mr. Kim at the Seoul National University Hospital, where the 55-year-old opposition leader was taken by police last Wednesday in an attempt to end his fast forcibly.

Mr. Kim, a presidential candidate before Mr. Chun came to power, began his hunger strike May 18 to press a five-point demand, including the release of all political prisoners, the reinstatement of politicians, professors and students banned from politics until 1988, and the restoration of press freedoms.

He also demanded that South Korea's constitution be amended to allow the election of the president by popular vote.

"We fully support a five-point demand Mr. Kim Young Sam made in his first statement and also declare that we will form a pan-national alliance with all conscientious groups to wage a struggle for democratization of the country," the group said in a statement.

"You must stop the hunger strike and care about your health to head a bigger struggle for democracy," an aide of Mr. Kim quoted a visitor as saying.

Seoul Indicts 6 For Hijacking

The Associated Press

SEOUL — South Korea indicted six Chinese on Wednesday in connection with the hijacking May 5 of a Chinese airliner to South Korea. The hijacking resulted in the first acknowledged official contact between Seoul and Beijing.

The indictment said the six — five men and a woman — had been dissatisfied in China and decided to defect to Taiwan.

After shooting their way into the cockpit and wounding two members of the Chinese crew, the hijackers ordered the pilot to head for Taiwan, but later told him to land in South Korea. The plane touched down at a U.S. base where the hijackers surrendered.

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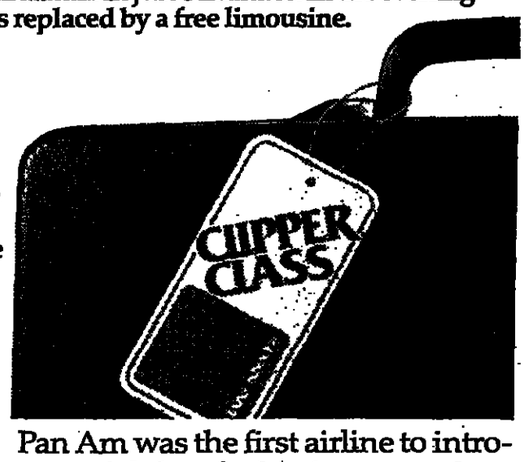

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Scientists Say Asia's Yellow Rain Is Possibly Only Bee Droppings

By Philip J. Hilts
Washington Post Service

DETROIT — Five scientists believe they have solved a part of the riddle of yellow rain, which the U.S. government has attributed to Soviet chemical warfare in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan.

The United States has charged that its samples of yellow rain are the residue of Soviet weapons using mycotoxins, but a continuing puzzle has arisen over why the samples contain bee pollen and are in the shape of droplets.

The five scientists, delivering a report Tuesday at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, said the powdery samples are probably pollen-filled feces dropped by bees in flight.

Their theory does not directly contradict the U.S. position that mycotoxins are being used as a chemical warfare agent in Laos, Cambodia and Afghanistan.

"We cannot exclude the possibility that a side product of some chemical used in Southeast Asia has affected both people and bees," said Peter S. Ashton, a panelist and director of the Arnold Arboretum at Harvard University. "What we do have is very persuasive evidence that the best explanation of the yellow rain [is] bee excrement."

"We are not saying that chemical warfare is not going on," said Thomas D. Seeley, a Yale University specialist in the behavior of Asian bees. "We are saying that we are going down the wrong alley if we focus in on the yellow spots."

The other panelists were Matthew Meselson of Harvard; Joan W. Nowicke, pollen specialist at the Smithsonian Institution; and Julian P. Robinson, arms control specialist at the University of Sussex in England.

The report did not dispute that high levels of a fungal poison, tricothecene mycotoxins, have been found in six of the nine known rock, leaf and water samples of yellow rain and in the blood, urine and tissues of Southeast Asian refugees who said that they had been in chemical attacks.

The analysis did show that all nine of the nonhuman samples contained pollen. One sample that contained mycotoxins and pollen also contained a bee hair, the scientists said.

The scientists suggested at least two theories of how bee excrement could be involved.

The first theory would support the notion of Soviet chemical warfare. It supposes that bees consume pollen and excrete it within 50 yards of their hives as yellow droplets on leaves, houses and perhaps food. Then chemical warfare attacks occur in the area, and the toxins adhere to the yellow spots.

The second theory seemingly contradicts the U.S. position. In it, fungus spores land on the yellow spots of feces, take hold and grow, producing the mycotoxins naturally. The poisons are consumed or touched by people, who become ill.

A third possibility was offered by U.S. government officials, who suggested that the pollen could be either an inadvertent contaminant or a deliberate element of a chemical weapon. It could perhaps be used to help the toxin stick to leaves.

One U.S. State Department official said that the panel's findings leave open too many questions and ignore too much evidence from intelligence sources and refugees.

The panel, in presenting its report, listed factors consistent with the new theory: the yellow color and uniform appearance of the spots, the high pollen count of all the spots, bee hair in pollen spots and the possibility that the pollen comes from vegetation in Southeast Asia.

Among the evidence not explained by the new theory, the scientists said, are refugee reports of illness and death connected with yellow rain, refugee reports of attacks by planes or artillery, and evidence of mycotoxins on gas masks reportedly found in Afghanistan.

Jack Dempsey

Dempsey, Ex-Boxer, Dies at 87

(Continued from Page 1)

knocked out in the fourth round at Jersey City, New Jersey, in 1921.

Besides Tunney, Firpo and Carpentier, Dempsey defended his title against Billy Miske, Bill Brennan and Tommy Gibbons. He also fought a series of exhibition bouts during his years as champion.

The Firpo fight, Sept. 14, 1923, lasted only 3 minutes and 57 seconds, but there were 11 knockdowns — nine of them by Dempsey — in a wild, primitive brawl. Just before the end of Round 1, an enraged Firpo knocked Dempsey out through the ropes head-first into the laps of newspapermen at ringside. The newspapermen shoved him back in.

Dempsey appeared through but came out at the beginning of the second round like a tiger, smashing the "Mad Bull of the Pampas" to the canvas for the final time.

In 1925, while still champion, Dempsey married Estelle Taylor. It was the beginning of the end of his relationship with Kearns, who objected to Dempsey's marrying again while still active in the ring.

In 1931, Dempsey's marriage to Miss Taylor ended. He contended that she had refused to honor her agreement to give up acting after he gave up the ring.

Dempsey continued his business interests, opened his famous New York City restaurant and went across the United States promoting fights and refereeing boxing and wrestling matches.

In 1933, he married the singer Hannah Williams, the "Cheerful Little Earful," but that marriage — although it produced two daughters, Joan and Barbara, upon whom Dempsey doted — came apart in the early 1940s.

When World War II broke out, Dempsey hurried to make amends for questions regarding his record in World War I. On Jan. 7, 1942, at age 46, he tried to enlist in the U.S. Army as a private.

He was turned down, but the U.S. Coast Guard swore him in as a lieutenant and, before long, he was a commander, assigned as a training and morale officer.

In 1960, Dempsey finally let it be known that he had been married secretly for 18 months to the former Deanna Pietelli, then 38, who managed a jewelry shop in a New York hotel.

Dempsey was by then a widely admired man, known for unflagging energy, a genial disposition and constant willingness to give out an autograph or chat with a stranger in his popular Broadway restaurant.

Dominating the inside of that establishment — which finally closed in 1974 because of spiraling rent and sliding neighborhood conditions — was a large, lighted painting of the day in Toledo when Dempsey slaughtered Willard for the championship.

Andrea Rizzoli, Publisher, 68, Is Dead in Nice

Reuters

ROME — Andrea Rizzoli, 68, the former head of the Rizzoli publishing group, died Tuesday in a hospital in Nice after a heart attack.

Mr. Rizzoli was for eight years president of the group, which was founded by his father and includes an influential daily, Corriere della Sera. In 1978, he retired to his home in Saint-Jean-Cap-Ferrat on the Riviera to make way for his son, Angelo.

Angelo Rizzoli and his brother Alberto were arrested on fraud charges in February after the company, with debts of $200 million, was placed under court-appointed administrators to save it from bankruptcy.

In 1981, Angelo Rizzoli was reported to have been a member of the secret Masonic lodge, Propaganda Due or P-2, the exposure of which brought down the Italian government.

A major stake in the Rizzoli group was held by the Banco Ambrosiano when it collapsed with huge debts last year.

"My father and I worked for a hundred years to build the Rizzoli empire," Andrea Rizzoli said shortly before he died. "Angelo has destroyed it in two or three years."

■ *Other deaths:*

Milton R. Young, 85, a U.S. senator from North Dakota for 36 years, the longest continuous service by a Republican, Tuesday of cancer in Sun City, Arizona.

George Yacoub, 60, spokesman for the United Nations peacekeeping force in Cyprus from 1974 to 1981, Monday in New York City after a brief illness.

UN Warns of Increase In Hazardous Wastes

By Iain Guest
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — A new United Nations report has warned that more than 100 million tons of hazardous industrial waste is being generated each year and is often dumped with little or no regard for health risks.

The report comes from the UN Environment Program. Although its publication, dated Sunday, is to coincide with the UN's annual Environment Day, its message has been unexpectedly reinforced by the recent international search for 41 barrels of dioxin-tainted waste produced by an industrial accident at Seveso, Italy, in 1976.

Dioxin, according to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, is "the most acutely toxic compound made by man." On the basis of animal tests in the United States, it is 150,000 times as toxic as cyanide.

The barrels from Seveso were found May 19 in an unused slaughterhouse in Anguilcourt-le-Sart, France. They were the subject of a search and controversy involving Italy, France, Switzerland and West Germany. The hunt for that waste has, in the view of many UN officials, emphasized the need for concerted action by governments.

"This problem is a new one," said Dr. Jan Huismans, a senior Environment Program official who directs a small unit that is compiling a register of toxic chemicals in international use.

"By definition, waste has no value," he said, "so not enough time or money is being invested in disposing of it responsibly. This has to change. Industrial waste has to become an integral part of industrial planning."

Dr. Huismans and other UN officials say they believe that the outcry over the Seveso waste has underlined the need for stricter controls on waste-disposal companies, which often act with complete independence; for more research into safe ways of disposing of stubborn and deadly substances, like dioxin; and for greater efforts at an international standard for toxic-waste identification.

Since work began on the register in 1976, the Environment Program has prepared "data profiles" on 500 substances, only a fraction of the number in use.

The register covers highly specific contaminants like dioxin, pesticides like DDT, and "high volume" substances like benzine, formaldehyde and vinyl chloride, which are widely used in household and other consumer products.

Compiling the data has proved to be time-consuming and difficult, Dr. Huismans said.

First, he said, the health hazards are often unclear. Dioxin is usually described as "deadly poison," but no one is yet known to have died after the Seveso accident. And, in general, Dr. Huismans said, scientists are unsure how to apply the results of laboratory tests on animals to humans.

In addition, carcinogenic properties can take years to turn up, whereas familiar products can pose new hazards when used in a new industrial process.

Dr. Huismans said these problems were magnified in the Third World, where low levels of health, illiteracy and weak government regulation increase the risk from exposure to and misuse of dangerous products.

China Comments On Expulsions By Mongolians

Reuters

BEIJING — China issued its first official comment Wednesday on reports that Mongolia has been forcing out resident Chinese, saying that the Beijing government has voiced concern a number of times to the Mongolians.

Diplomats said Beijing appears puzzled, and the Foreign Ministry's bland statement seemed to reflect uncertainty over how to react.

The Chinese community in Mongolia consists largely of construction workers and vegetable farmers. Most have lived there since at least the 1950s.

Western travelers last week quoted Chinese residents of Mongolia as saying about 8,000 face expulsion because they refused to move from the capital, Ulan Bator, into remote parts of the Gobi desert.

Mongolia is dominated politically and economically by the Soviet Union and the Chinese could not be resettled without Kremlin approval, sources said.

Soviet Missile Fails Flight Test, U.S. Officials Say

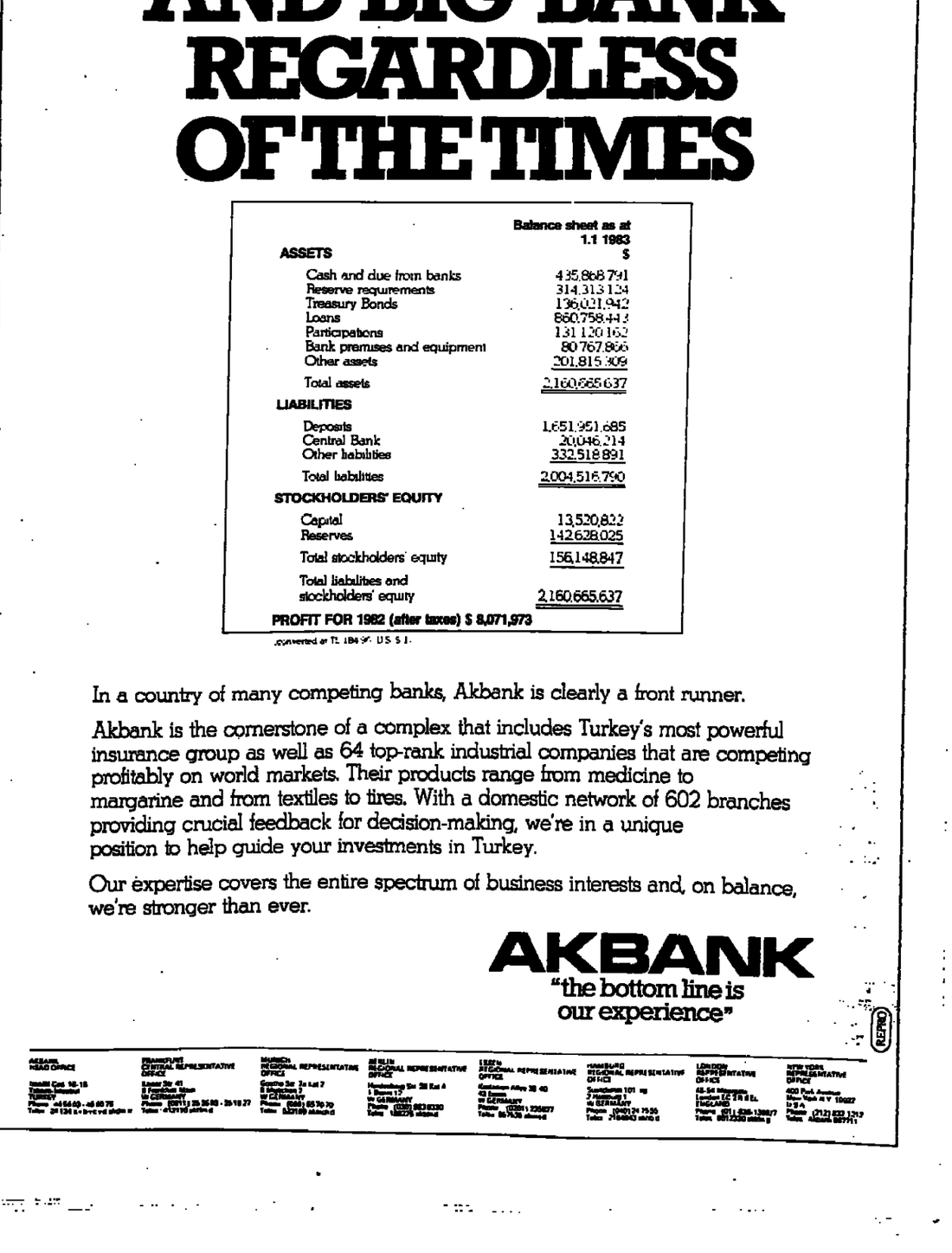
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union's SSX-24 missile, which the Pentagon says is nearly equivalent to the new American MX intercontinental ballistic missile, has again failed a flight test, U.S. officials disclosed.

It was the third failure in four flight tests, the officials said Tuesday, indicating that the Soviet Union was still having trouble switching from its liquid-fueled rockets to solid-fueled ones.

"It's hard to say what went wrong," a missile specialist said, "because they encrypt so much of their telemetry."

The second strategic arms limitation treaty, which both the United States and Soviet Union have agreed to observe even though the Senate did not approve it, says that coding of radio information during flight tests is not allowed "whenever such denial" of flight test information "impedes verification of compliance with the provisions of the treaty."



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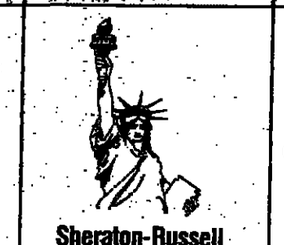

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	Balance sheet as at 1.1 1983 $
ASSETS	
Cash and due from banks	435,868,791
Reserve requirements	314,313,124
Treasury Bonds	136,021,942
Loans	860,758,443
Participations	131,120,162
Bank premises and equipment	80,767,866
Other assets	201,815,309
Total assets	2,160,665,637
LIABILITIES	
Deposits	1,651,951,685
Central Bank	20,046,214
Other liabilities	332,518,891
Total liabilities	2,004,516,790
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	
Capital	13,520,822
Reserves	142,628,025
Total stockholders' equity	156,148,847
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	2,160,665,637

PROFIT FOR 1982 (after taxes) $ 8,071,973

(converted at TL 184 = $1 US $1)

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After the Summit

Back to Earth

You might think that when seven leaders of seven sovereign countries claim to have reached accord on 10 contentious issues in one weekend they have found the long-lost key to international collaboration. But they reached no such thing. The summit conference at Williamsburg adjourned only with hope that the recovery will be stronger than expected, particularly in the United States, and that this will mitigate all those other problems. If the leaders are wrong, there is lots of serious negotiating ahead, because their alleged accord is mostly banal generalities.

No one yet knows who said what to whom, but it is fairly obvious that President Reagan was treated to one main message: America's budget deficits are too large, its interest rates are too high, the dollar is too strong — and all of this threatens recovery everywhere. The allies are properly concerned that Washington is not doing enough to change these conditions and merely hopes to postpone the day of reckoning past the 1984 presidential election.

The summit declaration spoke rather neutrally of this major issue: "We renew our commitment to reduce structural budget deficits, in particular by limiting the growth of expenditures." Mr. Reagan could hardly object to such innocuous language, which avoided all mention of excessive defense spending or of the need for higher taxes. But the allies were struggling to say they are not convinced that the American budget will be controlled any time soon, and are troubled to find Americans insufficiently concerned.

Indeed, Treasury Secretary Donald Regan gave the summiteers a newly optimistic forecast of recovery. And the impression in Washington is that President Reagan now opposes any future tax increase, even the 1986 contingency increase he proposed in January. This is risky optimism. If it proves as wrong as most of the administration's economic projections have been, the rising deficits will drive interest rates higher and indefinitely prolong the world's economic distress.

The president said that Williamsburg produced "confidence, optimism and certainty." We would feel more confident etc. if the seven nations jointly began to practice the policy "convergence" that they preached: resisting the trend to trade protectionism, assisting the developing countries in acute distress and, not least, renewing a "commitment to reduce structural budget deficits."

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Bland Event

The economic summit at Williamsburg provided a useful demonstration of allied common interest and civility. That is another way of saying that, to the chagrin of the attendant international press, it was something of a yawner. Having been criticized for letting their differences bloom extravagantly at the last such affair, the seven participating industrial democracies, especially the United States, seemed not only content but actually determined to make this one bland.

The dominant sense of the proceedings was shared awareness of, if not always fully shared respect for, the domestic constraints on economic policy. President Reagan, being the patron of the most powerful national economy represented at the summit, did not do the one thing — make an unequivocal commitment to reducing U.S. deficits — that his partners most wanted him to do. Presumably they knew beforehand that he could scarcely do for them at Williamsburg what he has resolutely refused to do for Congress at home. His twin themes of dedication to continued growth and vigilance against a renewal of inflation nonetheless carried the day. The Europeans do not think they will get the same relief from a recovery that Americans anticipate, but they are desperate to get what they can.

Mr. Reagan made this the first of the nine economic summits held since 1975 to make a major move on a controversial security issue. It may not have been the best forum in which to broach this sort of business, but not to have tried would have been to let an opportunity go by. With both Japan and France on board, the seven leaders endorsed a statement giving Mr. Reagan the boost for new missile deployment in Europe that he was eager to receive, and a pledge of fidelity to arms control that he was eager to give. The Kremlin sought to deter such a statement by a missile-rattling threat of its own on the eve of the summit, but the seven heads of government held firm.

From all accounts, Mr. Reagan personally acted very much the leader of the alliance. He was "up" for the summit, he set its tone of constructive engagement with common concerns, and he mastered all the theatrical possibilities available in the splendid Williamsburg setting. The president will take political credit for his performance, and he has every right to, even though the world is not a substantially different place now that the players have gone back to their wracking cares at home.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Brave Newscaster

We journalists often overlook the vital protections that make it, if not easy, then relatively safe to stand up to the powers that be. The elements of the American system that help to make such challenges feasible include not only political liberty, judicial independence and public understanding but also the professionalism and commercial strength of so many American newspapers and other journalistic outlets. To find the ultimate courage in journalism, it is probably necessary to go outside the American or Western system to the countless places where truth-seeking journalists have none of these protections and must take their chances on their own.

Such a journalist is Vladimir Danchev, a 35-year-old Soviet newscaster who came to outsiders' attention recently for a series of remarkable broadcasts on Moscow Radio's English-language world service. Mr. Danchev, a native of Tashkent in Soviet Central Asia, reported that local tribesmen in Afghanistan were struggling "against the Soviet invaders." For that, and other denunciations of his government's policy in Afghanistan, he was fired amid reports that he was being subjected to mental tests. As a Moscow journalist, Mr. Danchev would presumably be aware of the vile Soviet practice of using the healing arts to administer punishment for dissent.

In Mr. Danchev's part of the world, such journalistic integrity as there is usually takes the form of nuanced detachment from the coarser aspects of the official line. His openness of expression is extremely rare and, considering the retribution it is almost sure to bring upon him, not likely to commend itself for wide emulation. When the news organizations get to giving out their prizes for the year, however, we hope they reserve a choice one for Vladimir Danchev. He has earned it.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

No New Bretton Woods

The summit recognized the damage to a tentative renewal of Western economic confidence which is caused by volatility in the movement of exchange rates. The Americans are still opposed to fixed rates; but there was no public row with the French. Nevertheless the leaders committed themselves to more coordination both in official interventions in the exchange market and to search out a more effective and regular system of monitoring their respective fiscal and monetary policies, in the hope that such convergence would reduce the wilder movements of currency. There is no shadow of a new Bretton Woods here, though the Bretton Woods rules are now being violated to the damage of us all. But, equally, there is no indication yet that the leaders of the Western world have the will — or perhaps even the capacity — to observe those rules better, or to replace them with a new set which would be more faithfully observed.

— The Times (London).

Where Refugees Make Good

When refugees seek admission to the United States, many citizens assume that the newcomers will become a burden. We hope such pessimists will not overlook the example set by Thuy Mai Tran, one of the Vietnamese boat people, who has been chosen valedictorian at Milwaukee's Riverside High School.

[America] has drawn on the talents and culture of many nationalities. As long as the golden door is open to people as bright and energetic as Thuy Mai Tran, there is reason to believe that the march to greatness will continue.

— The Milwaukee Journal.

FROM OUR JUNE 2 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Sargent's Standing Rises

LONDON — Mr. J.S. Sargent's work in portraiture has made his name a household word all over the civilized world. There is probably no other living painter who, like the great American, has known how to arouse public enthusiasm and yet retain the profound respect of his fellow artists. At the same time, signs have not been wanting of late that Mr. Sargent is more than a little tired of being the pet painter of society. During the last few years he has exhibited many brilliant impressions of sunny landscapes and boldly summarized architecture — masterpieces of keen observation and brilliant brushwork which have caused a stir in the artistic world without becoming widely known to the public.

1933: Washington Post Is Sold

WASHINGTON — The Washington Post, best known morning newspaper in the capital, has been sold for $825,000 to George Hamilton, local attorney, who declined to reveal the name of the client for whom he was acting. The paper has been in litigation due to the breach between Edward McLean, its publisher, and his wife, Evalyn Walsh McLean, who had reportedly sought to pawn the famous Hope diamond to raise $250,000 to save the paper for her children. The Washington Post was part of the estate left by the father of Mrs. McLean's estranged husband, who recently was removed as a trustee of the estate and the paper offered for sale. Among those who had offered to buy it was William R. Hearst.

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Now Back Again to Superpower Politics

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — What will the Russians make of the Williamsburg summit? In the economic field, they probably wish they had our problems rather than their own. In the strategic field, they are now confronted with a fundamental decision on the future of the arms race.

They have been gambling that the anti-nuclear movement would compel Europe to reject the deployment of new U.S. Pershing-2 and low-flying nuclear cruise missiles on their territory. But the major European nations, which requested this deployment in the first place, sustained the request at Williamsburg, joined for the first time by Japan.

This debate is not yet over, but the Soviet hope of psychological and political disarmament in Western Europe was clearly rejected at the summit meeting. The industrial leaders gave President Reagan's policy a vote of confidence, and the advance party of American technicians is already in Europe looking over the sites where the new nuclear weapons will be based.

Moscow has two options: come forward at Geneva with compromise proposals of its own, or wait until the U.S. missiles are in place and negotiate for their withdrawal, which would be harder. Much will depend on how Yuri Andropov analyzes this problem. If he follows the usual Soviet procedure, the outlook will be bleak.

Several times since World War II, the United States has made proposals to the Soviet Union for a more peaceful world order. It asked Moscow to join the Marshall Plan. It proposed in the Baruch, Acheson and Lilienthal plans abolition or international control of nuclear weapons, even at a time when America had a monopoly.

The Russians not only rejected these proposals, they mocked President Eisenhower's suggestions for mutual arms inspection and for a transfer of halfthe cost of military weapons to the development of hungry nations. These facts seem to have been forgotten by many of the well-meaning leaders of the anti-nuclear movement, who urge the West to set an example by refusing to maintain a nuclear balance of power.

The trend in East-West relations is fairly clear. As the United States has reduced its nuclear arsenal, the Soviet Union has added substantially to its own. And in the last 10 years almost every Soviet military or political aggression has been followed by proclamations of peace and offers to negotiate new arms agreements.

Accordingly, the leaders at Williamsburg insisted that Moscow either come forward with new proposals for establishing a verifiable nuclear balance at a lower level, or accept the emplacement of U.S. missiles in Europe to restore the balance.

Moscow's first reaction was negative, as expected, but not totally. Tass described the Williamsburg arms communiqué an effort to "camouflage the unbridled and dangerous arms race," but added that the offer "to cooperate with the Soviet Union on arms reduction" would be "welcomed if the words of the Western leaders accorded with their deeds, if they were really referring to the finding of just accords ... observing the principle of equality and equal security."

It will be interesting to see how Mr. Reagan responds to this. President Kennedy got equally mixed signals from Moscow during the Cuban missile crisis: threats on the one hand and vague suggestions of compromise on the other. Kennedy chose to ignore the threats and explore the possibility of compromise, and finally persuaded Khrushchev to turn the missiles back from Cuba rather than face a naval blockade.

Moscow's threats to move its intermediate nuclear missiles into Eastern Europe if Washington puts Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe has limited force, since the Soviet missiles can now hit every European capital. So it may still be possible to talk about a compromise, as the Soviet and U.S. delegates in Geneva did briefly last July.

A distinction should be made between the public pronouncements out of Williamsburg and the private conversations. For there is reason for reporting here that the Western leaders, while supporting Mr. Reagan's nuclear policy, also urged him to go on to another summit meeting with Mr. Andropov to discuss U.S.-Soviet relations in general before the two major nuclear powers reach a crisis when the American missiles are deployed beginning in the autumn.

The president has accepted such a meeting in principle and has talked vaguely about arranging it next year. But the missiles will be in place then if nothing happens, and the 1984 presidential election campaign will be in progress — not an ideal time for objective discussion.

The Williamsburg summit has been praised as evidence of Mr. Reagan's leadership, but he is home from the make-believe world of Williamsburg now and back in the real world of power politics, where the Soviet nuclear arsenal increases by three warheads every day.

The New York Times.

All Seven Can Seem Familiar

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — All seven of the Williamsburg heads of government are political throwbacks. Their primacy at this time identifies a sweeping failure in the political economy of the industrialized world. That failure, in turn, underlines the need for a new strategy to achieve rapid growth without inflation.

A period of extraordinary expansion distinguished the world economy for a quarter of a century after World War II. The advanced countries increased per capita economic growth at a rate of 3.8 percent every year. That, according to a fine monograph by Walter Rostow, which supplies much of the following argument, was "more than three times the average for the previous 130 years."

During the flush postwar period, all the leading countries went in for high wages, and the development, on a public or private basis, of extensive social welfare systems featuring pensions, medical care and unemployment insurance. Between 1950 and 1975 the percentage of gross national product going to such "transfer payments" more than doubled.

After 1973 came a total change. Two sharp rises in the prices of oil and food were transmitted throught the economies of the developed world by higher wages. Efforts to meet welfare charges by new levies bred tax revolts. Efforts to pay the freight without new taxes yielded inflation. Efforts to curb inflation yielded recession and slow growth.

The political consequence was what Mr. Rostow, in the title of his monograph, calls "The Barbaric Counter-Revolution."

In all the advanced countries large segments of the public turned sour. There was sourness on taxes, and sourness on government, and sourness on social welfare programs, and sourness on the values of those most prominently connected with the promotion of social benefits. The throwbacks came to power in that climate of political disillusion.

In the United States and Britain, change came by straightforward election. Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher achieved power as the right-wing candidates of right-of-center parties. Both personified old values and patriotic themes. Both gave tax relief to the haves, and cut back social welfare programs. Both were prepared to take unemployment in order to fight inflation.

In West Germany and Japan, governing combinations crumbled under the strain of inflation and slow growth. The collapse of a West German coalition led by the Social Democrats brought to power a Christian Democratic chancellor, Helmut Kohl, far more committed to a reduction in both taxes and social services. In Japan, the resignation of one Liberal Democratic leader brought to the prime ministry another, Yasuhiro Nakasone, who is keen on both budget cutting and patriotic themes.

In France, Canada and Italy, center-right governments fell apart under the strain of stagflation. Veteran politicos, generally considered over the hill, came back to power.

François Mitterrand, a leader in the Fourth Republic, became president of the Fifth Republic as a Socialist in 1981. A year of effort to stimulate fast growth yielded an inflation so high as to make France uncompetitive. Now Mr. Mitterrand, to the horror of his Socialist backers, is embarked upon a program that risks more unemployment to cut inflation.

Pierre Elliott Trudeau, an exponent of new values in the 1960s and '70s, returned to office after a Conservative government fell in an effort to raise taxes. Mr. Trudeau, too, has been a doughty inflation fighter.

Amintore Fanfani, a figure out of the 1950s, returned as prime minister of Italy after a right-of-center government fell apart last month. New elections will be held late this month. But Mr. Fanfani, too, is moving right on both economic and defense issues.

Because a recovery is under way, such throwbacks as Mr. Reagan and Mrs. Thatcher claim success for their policies. But the recovery is weak, and unemployment hangs near postwar highs. Big budget deficits, particularly in America, have kept interest rates at double the norm for the halcyon days before 1973.

The sad truth is that no government in any advanced country has yet found a formula for fast growth without inflation. Mr. Rostow believes, and I agree, that the missing component is an incomes policy that would hold down wages and prices, even at levels of high growth. But clearing the political ground for such an approach requires vision not dreamt of by the present batch of throwback leaders.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

Mitterrand Has Cause To Worry

By William Pfaff

PARIS — France and the United States, together or separately, are capable of wrecking the system by which the international industrial economy functions. They did as much to the Bretton Woods monetary system in the 1960s.

They are not deliberately hammering at what has taken Bretton Woods's place today. The destruction is the unintended consequence of the "sacred egoism" of France opposed to the unsacral, but quite as powerful, American conviction that what is good for the United States is inevitably best for everyone else.

The Bretton Woods arrangements were wrecked because in the 1960s the United States, without really calculating what it was doing, exploited the dollar's position as reserve currency to internationalize its budget deficits and inflation during the Vietnam War. Its allies were expected to accept this. France would not, and year after year censoriously collected its share of the U.S. debt as gold bars. In 1971 America stopped converting any more dollars to gold. That was the end for Bretton Woods.

Today the record U.S. budget deficit creates a shortage of domestic credit and, as a consequence, high interest rates. These draw in foreign funds and maintain a strong dollar. The American deficit thus is again being exported. Washington makes the control of inflation its domestic policy priority, accepting high unemployment. By drawing off investment funds from abroad, high U.S. interest rates export unemployment as well.

The United States itself pays a price for this, because American exports are put at a serious disadvantage by the dollar's strength. But Washington holds that it is useless to try to interfere with the currency market. Considering the sums involved, one can scarcely disagree.

America's is a traditional economic liberalism and reliance upon the mechanisms of the market, and Americans are not the only ones to believe in it. Count Lambsdorff, the West German economics minister, has said that recent exchange difficulties follow from economic "indiscipline." Perhaps he had France in mind; but the charge might be applied to the United States as well. Disciplined or not, the French believe their economy is being strangled by America's economic liberalism.

This is a very dangerous quarrel because it contributes heavily to the probability that within a year France will have pulled out of the world system of free trade. An important part of the ruling Socialist Party wants a new national policy of protected markets and reflation of the domestic economy, in isolation if necessary, and they are close to power. The Communist Party backs this as well.

The leader of the Socialist Party's left wing, former Minister of Technology Jean-Pierre Chevènement, has broken with the government on this issue, attacking his former colleagues for practicing what he considers a pallid and foredoomed imitation of the programs of the government the Socialists replaced.

He says the current austerity plan will fail, and unemployment continue to rise. He says, so far as the franc is concerned, that because of the continuing inflation differential between France and its neighbors, "the only problem is to know when the next readjustment will take place."

There is nothing exceptional in his analysis. Few in France have much confidence in the success of the government's present policies. There are none at all, among the Socialists, who would defend them as other than necessary expedients, contradicting what the Socialists set out to accomplish two years ago.

This is a fatal weakness for the Mitterrand-Mauroy government. The Socialist Party does not really believe in what it is now doing. Nor does the public. The Socialists were not elected to impose forced loans, cut workers' purchasing power, restrict travel abroad and raise taxes. They have no mandate for that — no moral authority for a program of austerity.

The street demonstrations of recent weeks, by students and small businessmen, have all been sectarian and self-interested, nothing at all like the "new May 1968" that the opposition would have liked them to be. But the national discontentment, *la grogne*, is unmistakable.

It seems all too probable that within a year France will have changed its prime minister and its economic course. Protectionism is increasingly seductive, as present policy falters. It appears a logical choice; and France is a nation addicted to the logical — in principle. It goes against what everyone else thinks; and that can be a politically popular course.

The results will be destructive, and the damage not limited to France. The European Community and the GATT system of international free trade will be badly, perhaps fatally harmed. The prospect ought to frighten people, Americans included.

When President François Mitterrand, before the Williamsburg conference, asked the industrial nations to explore the idea of a "new Bretton Woods" — a fundamental reform of the industrial states' relations — his proposal was tolerantly passed along to the finance ministers for consideration of what, "in due course," it might imply. Mr. Mitterrand's proposal was a trifle more urgent than that. He knows how close France is to bringing down what exists today.

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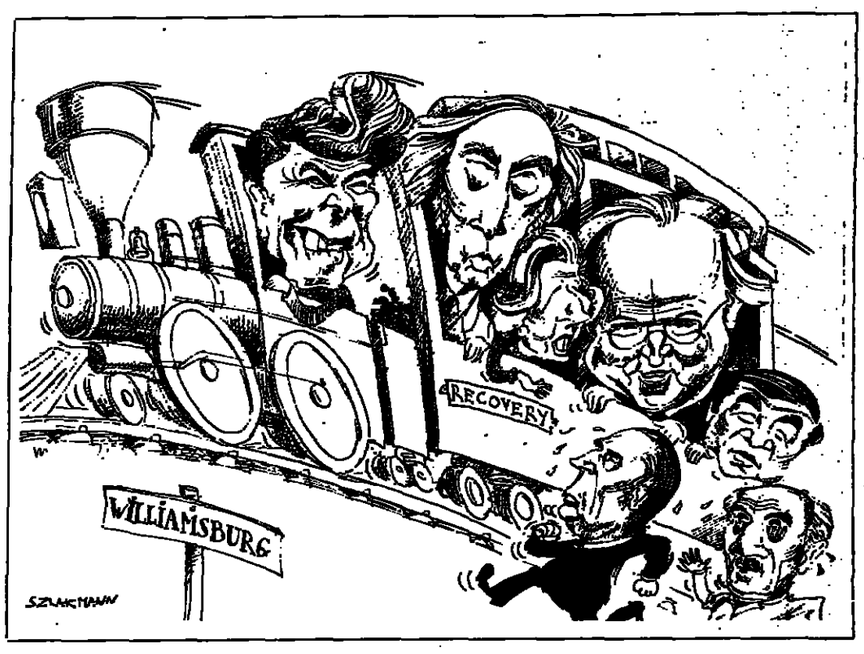

If The ILO Is Busy, That's Not Necessarily Bad

By Francis Blanchard

The writer is director-general of the International Labor Office. This is the first of two articles.

GENEVA — Since the beginning of time, workers have been exploited, beaten, imprisoned and tortured. Today, in what we sometimes consider to be more civilized times, they are still being exploited, beaten, imprisoned and tortured.

At the International Labor Organization, which groups governments, employers and workers from 150 countries, we are made aware of this fact daily. Many of us are alarmed because the situation appears to be worsening. For, whereas in past years we received only a few complaints concerning the violation of trade union rights, in the single year of 1982 more than 80 complaints relating to the trade union and human rights of workers were lodged with the ILO.

Complaints come to this specialized UN agency because it possesses a unique mechanism for supervising the application by governments of the international treaties in the social field which are hammered out and adopted annually by the International Labor Conference. This year's conferance, bringing together some 2,000 delegates, opened yesterday.

The most important of the 150 or so ILO treaties relate to trade union and human rights, and give precise form and content to a wide range of economic and social rights proclaimed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and now embodied in the UN Human Rights Covenants. Fundamentally important ILO conventions concern freedom of association, freedom from forced labor and freedom from discrimination.

The ILO does not simply adopt well-intentioned conventions and recommendations and then forget about them. It has an effective machinery and procedures to ensure that these blueprints for human welfare and behavior do not remain dead letters but are adhered to by ILO member states. The complaints that come in are dealt with by the Committee on Freedom of Association of the ILO Governing Body.

With no military or economic muscle, the committee has exercised its moral authority successfully to bring about the release of hundreds of imprisoned trade unionists across the world during the 30-odd years of its existence. It has found practical solutions to other problems involving the exercise of trade union rights.

Complementing the work of this committee is the 20-member Committee of Experts, a watchdog body of independent and distinguished jurists drawn from a broad cross section of the industrialized and the developing worlds with their different political systems. They include chief justices, supreme court judges and judges of the International Court of Justice at The Hague. The opinions of this group carry great weight, and many governments have found it difficult to withstand their collective advice and criticism.

The mandate of the Committee of Experts is to see that ILO member states which have ratified international conventions such as those on the freedom of association do not violate them. It has the right and duty to call upon governments which fail to apply these principles for explanations of their actions. When the explanations do not satisfy the committee, it publishes its findings, bringing the governments before international public opinion.

The objectivity and impartiality of the committee have never been questioned, even by governments which have sought to ignore its findings. Indeed, there have not been many cases where governments have refused to cooperate with the established ILO machinery and procedures.

The ILO does not claim that where freedom of association and human rights are threatened or violated, it has always stepped in to correct the situation. It can act only where its procedures are activated by complaints, or in the process of its regular supervisory mandate.

Since its establishment in 1951, the Committee on Freedom of Association has dealt with more than 1,100 complaints covering trade union and human rights violations across the globe. Some have been found to be unjustified, others fully grounded on fact. In all cases the committee has meticulously gone through the process of investigation, and the massive volume of its conclusions and reports provides valuable insights into governmental aberrations on issues of trade union and basic human rights.

I have often been asked whether the ILO, despite its commitment to human welfare and protection of basic human and trade union rights, has succeeded in making the world a better place to live in. My answer is that the ever increasing use made by workers' and employers' organizations of the complaints procedures bears witness to positive results.

Over the years, ILO action and publication of the results of investigations have brought about remedial action on the part of many governments. We know for a fact that in recent years several hundred trade unionists have been released from prison and many hundreds of exiled trade unionists allowed to return home as a result of ILO involvement in their cases. I remember vividly a trade unionist who traveled from Africa to Geneva to thank the ILO for securing his release from prison.

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Disarmament Now

I disagree with Alfred Davidson *(Letters, May 25)* that a conventional arms buildup is desirable to avoid the dilemma of breaking the pledge against first use of nuclear weapons or accepting defeat. The concepts of arms control and negotiation through strength are utter delusions, since neither side will ever be intimidated. The sole way to rid the world of the specter of war is to negotiate now for simultaneous total disarmament.

STEPHEN V.N. POWELSON.
Les Loges-en-Josas, France.

Is Lucy Relevant?

I am continually amazed at the narrow-mindedness displayed by many leading paleontologists and anthropologists *("Not Everybody Loves Lucy," IHT, May 12)* when they discuss human origins. A careful study of scientific evidence available to date, in contrast to a careful rehash of emotionally charged opinions, not only gives perilously little support to evolution but, in fact, gives strong support to the theory that human beings have existed for only a few thousand years. Thus their squabbling over Lucy's status in our ancestry and her alleged age seems a bit silly.

MICHAEL V. McCABE.
Manila.

Getting to Airports

Regarding "Into Town by Native Bearer" (IHT, April 15):

It is not correct that at Dublin "only passengers on Aer Lingus fly directly to Dublin airport: Other airlines put down at Shannon ... " Flights to Ireland by European airlines go directly to Dublin airport. It is the services operated by U.S. carriers from Boston and New York that go into Shannon rather than Dublin.

To complete the details of transport to Paris airports, it should be mentioned that bus services are operated by the Paris public transport authority: line 351 from Nation to Charles de Gaulle, and Line 215, from Denfert-Rochereau to Orly.

ANTHONY VANDYK.
Geneva.

What's His ERA?

Regarding "'Gandhi' No Hit in Bangladesh" (IHT, May 25):

I happened to spy a copy of your paper on a park bench, and before the wind blew it away I caught the above headline. Does Billy Martin know? I mean, if Tommy Lasorda can bring up Fernando Valenzuela from Mexico, Billy could do worse than thinking about bringing up this Gandhi guy from Bangladesh.

DAVID T. CHANTLER.
London.

SCIENCE

CURRENTS

Tribal Remedy Leads to New Drug

BERKELEY, California — After conferring with medicine men in East Africa, a chemist from the University of California has isolated a promising antibiotic from one of their herbs.

Isao Kubo was visiting villages in the East African bush when he saw entire tribes lining up to drink a tea to ward off cholera — which it seemed to do, judging from the low rate of the disease. Medicine men made the tea from the fruit of the *maesa lanceolata* bush, which Kubo collected and analyzed.

He discovered that the active ingredient was a chemical named maesanin. Mice dosed with it, then exposed to a lethal strain of cholera bacteria, survived with no sign of infection. How the chemical works is still a mystery. Kubo finds that maesanin neither causes the body to produce antibodies nor fights bacteria in the way that other antibiotics do. Its chemical structure is relatively simple, resembling that of vitamin K, and Kubo has already synthesized the compound. Several pharmaceutical companies want to test it further.

Cockroaches Resist New Repellent

BELTSVILLE, Maryland — In its search for a cockroach repellent, the Natural Products Laboratory of the U.S. department of Agriculture imported a chemical extracted from a tree called the neem that has been used for centuries in India to drive away insects.

But the roaches, confronted with dog-food pellets, some of which were laced with neem, actually preferred the neem-treated tidbits. Many of the females, who always select a safe spot to deposit eggs, chose areas closest to neem.

The researchers now wonder if neem's attractive powers can be put to use and are testing to see whether the chemical damages the eggs left nearby.

Patch May Be Basic Unit of Sight

CAMBRIDGE, England — The researchers wanted to know what kinds of images the eye sees best. They fiddled with the contrast on a television screen here as they showed spots, stripes, rectangles, disks and assorted shapes. The winner, defined as the pattern that could be seen with the least intense contrast, turned out to be a round patch with fuzzy bars.

This patch may be the basic unit of human sight. Many vision researchers theorize that we make sense of an image only after neurons in the brain have broken it down into simple patterns — roughly comparable to the way a television breaks every picture into dots. Because the "grating patch," as it's known, seems to be the image that is easiest to perceive, a NASA psychologist, Andrew Watson, theorizes that it's the human equivalent of the television's dot. The case isn't proven — a more readily detectable pattern could still be found, or the underlying theory of how images are processed could be wrong. But Mr. Watson suspects that you understood this page only after converting it to an overlapping set of variously sized patches with bars.

Mr. Watson, who did the experiment with H.B. Barlow and John Robson, two physiologists from Cambridge University, said the brain has "to take patterns of light and transform them into electrical signals — basically, a bunch of numbers — so it knows what it's looking at."

Fighting Fires May Foster More

RIVERSIDE, California — In summer the dry Southern California brush ignites, and firefighters respond with shovels, bulldozers, trucks, helicopters and tanker airplanes. But in the long run, their efforts only ensure worse fires in the future.

So concludes Richard Minnich, a University of California geographer, after studying Landsat satellite photographs to compare fires in southern California with those across the Mexican border. In Mexico, when old, dry shrubs on the chaparral catch fire, authorities generally let them burn. The result is many small fires that clear scattered patches, then die out when they hit patches cleared by previous fires. But in California, because most small fires are put out immediately, there are no natural firebreaks to stop one uncontrollable fire from devastating a vast area. Mr. Minnich reports that just as much chaparral burned in California as in Mexico between 1972 and 1980. But California's typical fire was twice as large as Mexico's.

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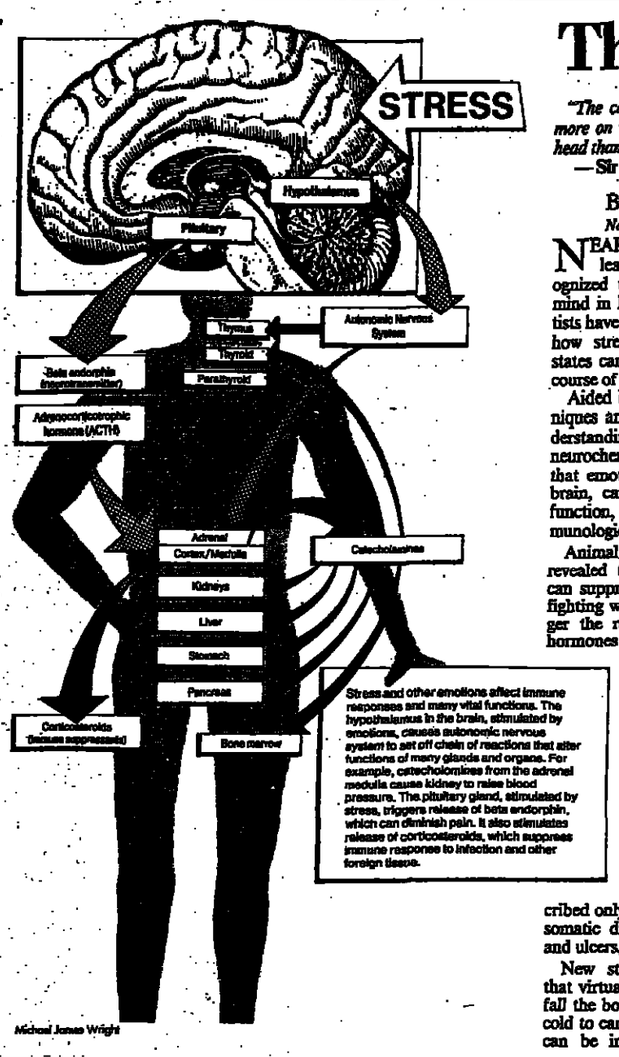

Michael Jonas Wright

The Link Between Stress and Illness

"The care of tuberculosis depends more on what the patient has in his head than what he has in his chest."
— Sir William Osler (1849-1919)

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEARLY a century after some leading physicians first recognized the powerful role of the mind in health and healing, scientists have begun to decipher exactly how stress and other emotional states can influence the onset and course of disease.

Aided by new biochemical techniques and a vastly expanded understanding of immunology and neurochemistry, their studies show that emotions, acting through the brain, can affect nervous system function, hormone levels and immunological responses.

Animal and human studies have revealed that emotional reactions can suppress or stimulate disease-fighting white blood cells and trigger the release of adrenal gland hormones and neurotransmitters, including endorphins, that in turn affect dozens of body processes.

The fast-growing field of research has even been given a new name — psychoneuroimmunology — and is finally beginning to win the respect of the medical establishment, which had scorned suggestions of a strong mind-body link and ascribed only a few so-called psychosomatic diseases, such as asthma and ulcers, to emotional causes.

New studies strongly indicate that virtually every ill that can befall the body — from the common cold to cancer and heart disease — can be influenced, positively or negatively, by a person's mental state. They suggest that psychotherapy and behavioral techniques should be an integral part of preventive and therapeutic medicine.

Among the possibilities:

- Among people considered at a high risk for developing lung cancer or heart disease, behavioral therapy to diminish their response to stressful life events may be partly protective.
- Mental images might be used to help cancer patients wage a more effective immunological war against their disease. Dr. Carl Simonton of the Cancer Counseling and Research Center in Fort Worth, Texas, has been using such a method, though his work is controversial and has been criticized for making cancer patients think they caused their disease.
- By "conditioning" someone to respond to an inert substance as if it were an active drug, it may be possible to treat an illness without incurring the severe side effects associated with potent medication.
- Patients with autoimmune diseases, in which the body attacks itself as if it were a foreign tissue, might be trained to suppress their own destructive immune reaction. Similar techniques may be used in treating allergies, in which the immune system overreacts to an innocent substance.
- By testing people's reaction to stress, it may be possible to identify biochemical or immunological "markers" that can predict who is most likely to develop certain diseases.

According to Dr. George F. Solomon, a University of California psychiatrist who first suggested a link between immunity and emotions two decades ago, the findings dispute the notion of classical immunology that the immune system functions independently of the brain. "Mind and body are inseparable," he said. "The brain influences all sorts of physiological processes that were once thought not to be centrally regulated."

The studies also show that the traditional concept of "stress" as a demanding life event is too imprecise to use as a measurement of how stress affects health. What is distressing to one person may be stimulating to another. Failure to cope well with stress can impair a person's ability to fight off illness, whereas adequate coping with a high stress life may reflect "psychological hardiness" that is actually protective.

FOR example, in preliminary results from a five-year study of heavy smokers, Dr. Margaret Linn and her colleagues at the Veterans Administration center in Miami found that those who developed lung cancer experienced a similar number of emotional life events (such as marriages, divorce, family illness and job loss) as did smokers who thus far are free of cancer. But the cancer patients perceived these events to be more stressful and regarded themselves as more responsible for bad happenings.

Furthermore, Dr. Linn said, in the cancer patients with a high level of perceived stress, immunological responses were significantly reduced even before the cancer developed. In another study at the Miami center, similar emotional factors were found among diabetics whose blood sugar frequently went out of control.

At Beth Israel Hospital in Boston, Dr. Steven Locke, director of the psychoimmunology research project, has studied healthy undergraduate students. Like Dr. Linn, he found that those who reported high levels of psychological symptoms in response to stressful life events had only one-third the level of "natural killer cell activity" as did students with the same number of life events but little psychological reaction to them. Natural killer cells are a type of white blood cell that can instantly recognize foreign cells without having been previously exposed to them.

Dr. Steven Schlifer, working with Dr. Marvin Stein and Dr. Steven Keller at the Mount Sinai Medical Center in New York, has studied the effects of bereavement on immune functions. Among husbands whose wives ultimately died of breast cancer, the researchers showed a decided decline in white blood cell function within two months of the death.

Recent animal studies have begun to clarify seemingly contradictory findings of previous research. The new findings show that immunological responses to stress vary according to laboratory conditions, time of day, species, duration and frequency of the stress, whether the animals are able to do something about the stress, and even which kind of stress is applied.

Rotation-induced stress (whirling an animal on a turntable), which researchers at the Pacific Northwest Research Foundation in Seattle report to be highly stressful to laboratory mice, is of little or no consequence to monkeys, who apparently enjoy being whirled.

Furthermore, Dr. Vernon Riley, who until his death last year had headed the foundation's department of microbiology, showed that the way the animals are housed can distort the experimental results. When he designed "low-stress" housing for his research animals, results were far more reliable. He and his colleagues showed that stressed mice experience a dramatic increase in the blood levels of an adrenal gland hormone, corticosterone, which can impair immune responses. The stressed animals suffered a decline in disease-fighting white blood cells and a loss of tissue from the thymus gland, an important immunological organ.

Cancers also grew faster and killed sooner in the stressed animals, as did an injected cancer-causing virus. By contrast, animals partly protected from environmental stress in the special housing units developed many fewer spontaneous breast tumors than did conventionally housed mice.

As for timing, when the animals were subjected to stress before the injection of tumor virus, tumor growth was inhibited, while stress applied after exposure to the virus speeded up the cancer. However, when stress was prolonged, the tumors remained smaller and the animals died no sooner than did mice not subjected to any stress. Dr. Riley said his studies indicate that if no underlying disease is present, stress will have no effect on infections or cancers.

DR. Darrel Spackman, who took over Dr. Riley's studies, is now looking into the possibility of protecting animals against the harmful effects of stress. One prospect is a natural steroid hormone called DHEA (for dehydroepiandrosterone), secreted by the adrenal gland.

"If we can find protective, nontoxic compounds, perhaps we could give them to people at known stressful times, such as before surgery or during cancer treatment," Dr. Spackman said.

Another avenue of study has demonstrated the brain's involvement in the immune response and suggested a possible nontoxic route to controlling autoimmune diseases and administering drug therapy. Dr. Robert Ader, a University of Rochester psychologist, and Dr. Nicholas Cohen, an immunologist, succeeded in conditioning animals to suppress their immune systems when given an immunologically inert substance like saccharin.

This may make it possible to manipulate the immune system using a minimum of toxic drugs, Dr. Ader suggested. Another possibility would be to use a conditioned response to alternate an innocuous placebo with a real drug, minimizing hazardous side effects.

Crane Hunting Threatens Species

By Bayard Webster
New York Times Service

IN A remote valley in northern Pakistan, tribesmen perform a traditional spring hunting rite: the hurling of weighted cords into the air to snare migrating cranes as they fly overhead.

The entangled cranes fall to earth, where they are either killed for food or caged for sale as pets. The sport is practiced by only a few tribes, but it seems to have gained popularity in the last few decades, helping to bring at least one species, the Siberian crane, to the verge of extinction, researchers have reported.

Steven E. Landfried, an American expert on cranes and one of the few Westerners to visit the Kurram River Valley, recently observed how the hunters capture the majestic birds, six or seven feet in wingspread. The hunters, some of whom eat or sell the birds, are believed partly responsible for reducing the total number of Siberian cranes to slightly more than 200.

Mr. Landfried reported that the hunters, who work at night to keep flying cranes from spotting humans on the ground, place tamed and captive cranes in fields as decoys. The decoys respond to the bugle-like calls of approaching cranes, luring them closer to the ground, and the hunters, twirling lead-weighted ropes about their heads, hurl them as high as 100 feet in the air to ensnare the birds, if possible alive.

Mr. Landfried, of the International Crane Foundation in Baraboo, Wisconsin, and other researchers have found that three types of cranes are snared by the tribesmen: Common (*Grus grus*), Demoiselle (*Anthropoides virgo*) and the rare and endangered Siberian (*Grus leucogeranus*). The cranes cross Pakistan in the spring and fall on their way to their breeding grounds in Russia and Afghanistan and their wintering grounds in India.

Mr. Landfried hopes to encourage the government of Pakistan, and other governments in the region, to devise and enforce conservation regulations.

Bengali Baby Toll High

Reuters

DHAKA — Bangladesh has the world's highest infant mortality rate, with more than two of every five babies dying within 28 days of birth, Health Minister Shamsul Huq said.

Synergium 83

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Market Summary, June 1

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
30 Ind	1198.05	1208.30	1187.49	1202.21	+2.23
20 Trn	538.15	544.77	533.17	540.03	+0.98
15 Uti	129.25	130.36	128.55	129.43	−0.28
65 Stk	471.72	476.25	467.76	473.24	+0.63

Standard & Poors Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	163.60	160.38	162.55	+0.16
Industrials	180.49	180.04	182.27	+0.28
Utilities	64.83	64.02	64.27	−0.34
Finance	20.48	20.08	20.32	+0.01
Transp.	29.15	28.57	28.89	−0.01

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
May 31	218,454	403,201	979
May 27	204,460	369,974	1,976
May 26	299,649	418,268	900
May 25	344,845	455,892	1,188
May 24	242,420	442,564	2,068

*Included in the sales figures.

Market Diaries

	NYSE Close	NYSE Prev.	AMEX Close	AMEX Prev.
Volume	84,92	84,04	9,96	11,98
Adv.	715	635	266	261
Vol. Up	36,93	15,00	3,55	4,21
Decl.	982	1,219	399	413
Vol. Down	37,77	52,82	4,77	6,75
Unch.	366	343	180	166
Total	1,953	1,997	845	840
New highs	38	92	43	61
New lows	1	6	3	0

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
460.72	455.56	458.29	−2.43

AMEX Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch'ge
DomPtrl	589,300	4⅝	— ⅛
Dunlop	504,500	1⅛	+1-16
WonsLabB s	414,900	39⅞	— ⅜
CyprusCp	373,300	3⅛	— ⅛
Helzer	282,600	15¾	— ⅛
Bowmar Ins	226,900	6⅝	+ ⅛
Imp Chem	213,200	7½	— ⅛
InfoEmp	197,400	1⅛	
InstrSyst	163,700	5	+ ⅛
KirbyExp	162,400	8½	+ ⅜

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Month Ago
Composite	307.95	−0.78	309.14	177.82
Industrials	373.96	−0.83	374.97	204.67
Finance	268.93	−1.06	270.36	143.80
Insurance	272.59	−0.88	278.21	181.67
Utilities	355.43	−0.13	352.41	187.75
Banks	185.92	−0.31	186.41	135.57
Transp.	250.41	−0.91	249.87	151.94

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	94.14	93.55	94.13	+0.05
Industrials	109.00	108.32	109.00	+0.11
Transp.	88.72	88.32	88.61	−0.03
Utilities	47.19	47.08	47.17	−0.10
Finance	101.64	101.12	101.55	+0.11

NYSE Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch'ge
Instl Inv.	2,641,500	1⅝	+ ⅜
Nofornas	1,577,400	22⅞	— ⅛
AmerT&T	996,000	66	+ ⅛
Texaco Inc	906,700	33⅝	— ⅛
IBM	889,900	111½	+ ¼
GulfWest	809,700	28	+1⅜
WarnerCom	826,300	30⅝	— ⅜
Exxon	823,000	33¾	
Gulf StuUt	757,300	14⅝	— ⅛
PhilipMorr	675,600	58	— ¾
FordMot	637,300	48¾	+1⅜
Am Home	625,800	44½	+1½
Chrysler	615,900	26¼	+ ⅛
Kmart	610,500	30¾	— ½
BnkTrNY	596,900	45⅝	

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	74.19	−0.43
Utilities	73.13	−0.48
Industrials	75.25	−0.38

Wednesday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Quot.
15¾	5¼	AAR	.44	3.0	22	34	15	14⅝	14⅝	
37¾	27½	ACF	1.40	4.3	14	841	32½	30	32	−⅝
28	12¼	AMF	.56	2.9	551	17¼	16¼	17¼	+ ⅛	
20¾	13¼	AMR Cp			2777	20¼	20¼	20¼	−1½	
16⅞	4	AMR wt			569	13¾	12¾	13¼	+ ⅜	
18⅝	12⅞	AMR	pf2.18	12.	5	18	18	18	−1⅛	
28¾	20¾	APL	pf2.13	6.7	67	31½	30½	31½	+1	
9⅞	2⅝	APL			80	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛		
54	25¼	ARA	2.05	3.9	15	100	52¼	51½	52	+ ⅜
79⅝	24¼	ASA	.32	4.3	87	76½	49⅞	70	+ ½	
32½	13⅞	AVX	.32	1.8	49	122	26½	25¾	26½	+ ⅛
42½	27¾	AbtLab	1	2.3	17	1322	43¾	42¾	42¾	−⅝
30⅛	26¼	AccoW	n.12e			420	196	27⅝	27¼	27¼
22¾	15¾	Acmec	.40	1.9		82	22⅝	21½	21½	−1⅛
32⅝	19¾	AdmMls	.40	2.5	41	137	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	−⅛
19⅝	4⅞	AdmDis	.04		25	131	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
17⅞	12½	AdeEx	1.72e	10.		61	16⅝	16⅛	16½	
12¾	4⅝	AdmM	.24	2.1	11	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
28	12⅝	Advest	s.16	4.1	13	194	26¼	25¾	26¼	+ ⅜
53	13	AMD s			45	2077	50½	48⅝	50½	+2
46⅛	32⅝	AetnLi	2.44	6.3	8	865	42¼	41¾	41¾	−⅜
45	32⅝	AetL	pf4.50	8.4		271	53½	53½	53½	+⅜
40½	8	Afcms	.60	1.8		1238	34⅝	32⅝	33⅝	−1⅝
4⅝	2⅝	Ahmson				125	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
48¼	23⅝	AirPrd	.80	1.8	14	3503	45¼	44½	44½	−1
27	9⅝	AirbFt	.40	2.3	27	107	26	25¾	26	
3⅝	1	AlMad n				91	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
32½	24⅝	AlcP	pf4.32	13.		9	31½	31⅛	31¼	
7⅝	5⅝	AlcP	pf .77	12.		24	7¼	7¼	7¼	+⅛
74½	55	AlcP	pf 9	13.		255	72	71⅝	71⅝	+⅛
81	71½	AlcP	pf 11	12.		200	77	76	76	
70	51	AlcP	pf 8.25	12.		200	66½	66½	66½	−1
19¾	13	Alegsco	1.76	9.0	7	27	19½	19½	19½	+⅛
17	4⅝	AlekAir	.12	.7	13	586	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+⅛
39½	22⅝	Alberto	1.40	3.4	20	363	41½	40½	41	−⅛
24⅛	19⅝	Alberto	.54	2.0	16	36	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
50	28	Albtsn	1.20	2.6	12	90	46¼	46¼	46¼	+⅛
35¼	15⅝	Alcan	.60	2.2		1200	33½	32⅝	33⅛	−⅜
32⅝	18	AlcoStd	1.12	3.8	11	67	29½	29½	29½	−⅛
26⅝	18⅝	AlexAlx	1	4.3	234	1977	23⅝	22	22⅝	+1⅛
15⅝	7½	Alexdr		19.		15	14⅝	15	15	
19⅝	12⅝	AllgCo	1.08	7.0	12	79	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
26½	19½	AllgEn	pf2.86	11.		2	25¼	25¼	25¼	
36¼	16⅝	Allgint	1.40	4.1		198	34½	33⅝	33¾	−⅜
21½	14	Allgin	pf2.19	18.		29	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+⅛
87	68	Allgl	pfC11.25	12.		4	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	−1⅛
25⅝	18	AllsPrf	.80	9.6	7	401	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
28	12⅝	AllsCh	.40	2.2	68	181	18	18¼	18	−⅛
50	28⅝	AllsCp	2.40	4.9	7	1962	49⅛	48½	48⅝	−⅛
50½	39⅝	AllsCp	pf4.24	11.		37	41½	41½	41½	
118⅝	97⅝	AllCp	pf4.46e	4.5	1	100	100	100	100	+⅛
8⅝	5⅝	AllsPd		1.4		14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
46⅛	22⅝	AllsStr	1.80	3.8	12	431	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	−⅛
31½	17½	AllsTr	1	3.5	10	7	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	−⅛
17⅝	6¼	AllsCh				206	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
37⅛	28	AllsCh	pf			5	33	33	33	−⅛
28½	10⅝	AlphPr		5.	5	22	22	19⅝	19⅝	−⅛
29⅝	22	Alcoa	1.20	3.2	21	2171	37⅝	36⅝	37⅝	+⅛
32⅝	17½	Amax	.60	.7	30	36	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	−⅛
36	14⅛	Amrce	.40	1.6		46	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+⅛
33½	15⅝	AmHes	1.10	4.1	12	1380	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	
3⅝	1⅛	AmAdm				20	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18⅝	8	ABakr				85	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
55⅝	37⅝	ABrnd	2.50	7.0	8	670	50½	50	50⅝	+½
27½	21⅛	ABrd	pf2.75	10.		5	27⅝	24⅝	27⅝	
29⅝	22	ACan	pf2.67	9.2		1	31	31	31	
69⅝	34	ABdcst	1.44	2.6	12	2081	53⅝	50⅝	50½	−1½
30⅝	13⅝	ABldM	s .24	2.5	14	60	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	−⅛
27⅝	12	ASusPd	.44	2.2	14	47	20⅝	27	27⅝	+1½
49⅝	26⅝	AmCan	2.36	4.4		777	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	−⅛
41	29	ACan	pf 3	7.4		113	40⅝	39⅝	40⅝	−1⅛
119⅝	98½	ACan	pf13.75	13.		4	110½	109⅝	109⅝	−½
15⅝	7½	ACntC	n		24	117	16⅝	15	16⅝	+1
49⅝	24⅝	ACyan	1.75	3.8	18	1540	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	−⅛
30⅝	28½	ADT s	.92	3.2	13	41	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+⅛
30	15⅝	AEIPw	2.36	13.	16	2209	17⅝	17	17	
72⅝	26⅝	AExp	1.52	2.7	15	2857	70⅝	69	70⅝	+⅜
30⅝	18⅝	AFamil	.40	1.4	7	617	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	−⅛
24⅛	16½	AGnCp	s .80	3.6	7	563	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	−⅛
68⅝	49⅝	AGel	pfA3.40e	7.0		1	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	−⅛
67	39⅝	AGel	pfB3.40e	5.3		3	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	
30⅝	15⅝	AGfdd	2.16	11.	27	99	19⅝	19½	19½	−⅛
35½	21⅛	AGnCv	5.07e	16.		4	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+⅛
23⅝	17¼	AHerit	.96	4.2	10	2	23	23	23	+⅛
16⅝	10⅝	AHeld				513	15⅝	15	15⅝	
52⅝	34⅝	AHome	2.40	5.4	12	6258	44½	43	44½	+1½
49	26½	AHosp	s 1	2.3	15	3151	43½	42⅝	43½	+⅛
16⅝	12⅝	AMI s	.48	1.4	19	1397	33½	32½	33½	+⅜
3⅝	1⅝	AmMed				15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
38⅝	25⅝	AMotRs	3.16	8.3	6	195	38⅝	37⅝	38⅝	+⅜
13⅝	8⅝	ASLFI s				80	23⅝	23	23⅝	−⅛
13⅝	8⅝	AShip	.80	4.3	14	102	13½	13⅝	13⅝	−⅛
28⅝	17	AmStd	1.40	4.4	24	1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	−⅜
34⅛	11⅝	AStertl	.40	1.9	14	259	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	−⅛
62⅝	39	AmStr	1	1.2	10	608	u63	79⅝	82⅝	+2⅝
13½	5⅝	ASTr	pf 5.51	11.	7	51	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	
70⅝	49⅝	ATT	6.40c	8.5	8	9940	66⅝	66⅝	66	+ ⅛
69⅝	62⅝	ATT	pf 4	6.8	5	6	60⅝	60	60	
39⅝	30⅝	ATT	pf 3.64	9.5	10	38	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	−⅜
31⅝	31½	ATT	pf 3.74	9.7	21	3	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	−⅜
59⅝	14	AWatr	1.40	2.8	7	262	50⅝	49⅝	50⅝	+⅛
11⅝	8⅝	AWat	pf1.25	12.		40	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
26⅝	19⅝	AHoff	n .59e	2.5		274	24½	24	24	−⅜
19⅝	19	Ameron	1.60	5.4	6	22	30	29⅝	29⅝	+⅛
53	21⅝	AmesD	.40	2	77	51	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	−⅛
45⅝	25	Amerbk	1.20	2.7	17	106	44½	44½	44½	−½
25⅝	17½	Amfac	1.44	5.1	15	116	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	+⅜
29⅝	15⅝	AMFin	1.60	1.9	28	928	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	−⅛
15⅝	11⅝	Ampco	.30	1.9		13	u15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
24⅝	17⅝	Amrep			14	24	14½	14⅝	14½	+½
21⅝	17	AmSth	1.76	5.9	7	29	30	29⅝	29⅝	−⅛
30½	18⅝	Amstar	1.90	6.4	22	116	30	29½	29⅝	+⅜
6⅝	4⅝	Amst	pf .68	11.		4	6	6	6	−⅛
75	53	Amst	pf2.65	3.5		1	u80	80	80	+5
30⅝	18⅝	AmwdM	.84	2.8	54	631	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	−½
23¼	9⅝	Anacmp	.12	.7	23	276	17½	17⅛	17⅛	−⅛
32⅝	11	Analog	s		48	162	32	31⅝	31⅝	+⅛
23½	13⅝	Anchor	1.36	5.1	16	78	26⅝	26½	26½	−⅛
33⅝	19⅝	AnCbl	1.32	4.2	21	33	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	−⅛
17⅝	9½	AndrGr	.18	1.0	15	80	u18	17½	17⅝	+½
32⅝	12⅝	Angelic	s .48	1.7	19	59	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	−⅛
77	45	Anheus	1.40	2.3	11	5080	64⅝	62⅝	63⅝	−½
12⅝	7⅝	Anker	pf3.60	7.1		1072	49⅝	49	49⅝	+⅛
3⅝	9⅝	Anldtr	.24	1.0	25	255	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
17⅝	9⅝	Anta	.56	3.4	12	27	16½	16⅛	16⅝	−⅛
17⅝	9⅝	Antlerv	.40b	2.7	17	173	16⅛	16	16⅝	+⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Apache	.24	2.3	11	457	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
22⅝	18	ApchP	cv2e	7.2		547	22½	21½	21⅝	−⅜
34⅛	26	ApPw	pf4.18	13.		1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	−⅜
31⅛	27½	ApPw	pf2.88	12.		5	30½	30⅝	30⅝	−⅜
33⅝	13⅝	ApMkt	1.40	3.5	23	61	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝	−⅛
26	12⅝	ArchDn	.40	.5	18	3898	26	25½	26	+⅜
26⅛	19⅝	ArizPS	2.52	10.	8	755	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	−⅛
31⅝	24	ArIP	pf 3.58	12.		29	31	30⅝	30⅝	−⅛
103½	102½	ArIP	pf10.70	10.		2160	103½	102½	103	+1⅝
16⅛	6⅝	ArkBst				136	15⅝	15	15	−⅝
26⅛	12⅝	Arkla	.92	3.8	15	277	24⅝	23⅝	24	
2⅛	13-32	ArlnRl		4	1335	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
12	3⅝	ArmAs			43	12	12	12	12	+⅛
20⅛	14½	Armco	.40	2.1		953	19	18⅝	18⅝	−⅛
31⅝	21½	Armc	pf2.10	7.4		4	29	28⅝	28⅝	−⅛
44	14⅝	ArmstR	.80	2.3	8	495	37⅛	35½	35½	−1⅝
31½	19⅝	ArmWrh	1.10	3.7	21	49	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	−⅛
28½	12⅝	AroCo	.80	3.8	57	77	u21⅝	20⅝	21	+⅜
29	9⅝	ArtwE	.16	.6	114	38	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	−⅛
21⅝	15⅝	Artra	.32	1.1	25	28	19½	19	19	+⅜
23	14⅝	Arvin	1.40	6.3	14	212	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	−⅛
46⅛	18⅝	Asarco	.40	1.0		2132	39⅝	38½	39⅝	−1⅛
34⅝	22⅝	AshOil	2.40	7.0	8	501	34½	34⅛	34⅛	−⅛
41⅝	29⅝	AshOil	pfA3.50	11.		5	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝	−⅜
42⅝	29⅝	AshOil	pfB3.50	9.5		13	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝	−⅛
65⅝	29⅝	AsdDG	2	3.6	12	1560	56	54⅝	55⅝	+1
104	52	AsdD	pf4.75	8.2		3	91½	91½	91½	+1⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Athlone	1.60	1.3		38	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
22⅛	17	AtCyEl	2.20	10.	10	109	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	−⅛
1⅝	⅝	AtlMtn	.06e	4.0	6	2574	1½	1⅝	1½	
30	22⅝	AtlRich	2.40	5.3	7	2221	45⅝	44⅝	45⅝	+1⅛
18⅝	12⅝	AtlRc	pf2.04	12.		10	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
27⅛	10⅝	AtlTrk	.60	2.4	6	37	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	−⅛
44½	28	Augat	.32		34	410	42	41⅝	42	−⅛
43½	20⅝	AutoDt	.56	1.4	21	1034	39	38⅝	38⅝	+⅛
35⅝	23⅝	AvcoFn	1.20	3.5	13	436	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	−⅛
70½	31½	Avco	pf3.50	4.6		23	69	67½	69	−1½
45⅛	23⅝	Avery	.90	2.1	15	25	43⅝	43	43⅛	−⅛
43⅝	17⅝	Avnet	s .50	1.3	31	1058	43⅝	41½	42½	+⅛
36⅝	19	Avon	2	5.3	11	1329	38	37⅝	37⅝	+⅛
35	17	Axia	1.15	4.7	54	23	24⅝	24⅝	24½	
54⅝	17⅛	Aydin s			19	216	50⅝	49⅛	50⅛	−⅛
34½	21⅝	BMC n	.40	1.8	15	98	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	−1
36	14⅛	Balmac	.50	1.4	11	46	35⅝	35	35⅝	
38⅝	16	BkrInt	.92	4.8	11	1502	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	+⅛
38⅝	16⅝	Baldor	.52	1.5	19	124	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	−⅛
30⅝	8	BaldwU	.222		4	413	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+2⅝
151	26	BldU	pfL52e			27	39⅝	37⅝	39⅝	+2⅝
17⅝	12⅝	BallCo	pf1.84	12.	10	32	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
35⅝	19⅝	BallyMf	.20	.8	9	1323	25⅝	25	25⅝	−⅛
17	5½	BallyPk			28	97	15⅝	14⅝	15	
31⅛	24⅝	BalGE	2.84	9.3	8	4730	31	30⅝	30⅝	−⅜
42½	30	BalB	pfB4.50	11.		3	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	−⅛
37⅝	14⅝	BanCal	1.20	3.7	17	108	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	−⅜
7⅝	3½	BanTex	.20	3.8	11	244	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
56	22⅝	Bandag	1	1.8	15	18	55⅝	55	55	−⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Bangor	.80	3.7		11	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	−⅛
47⅝	22	BkBos	2.12	4.8	6	215	44⅝	44	44⅝	+⅛
66⅛	36⅛	BkNY	3.40	5.7	6	216	62⅝	59⅝	60⅝	−2⅝
31⅝	14⅝	BkAtla	1.32	4.8	6	64	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	−⅛
56⅛	36⅝	BkArm	1.52	4.3	10	1908	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	−⅛
49⅝	48⅝	BkAm	pfE.big	5.7		286	49½	49	49	−⅛
90	73½	BkAm	pfZ.40e	2.2		161	78	77⅝	77⅝	−1
27⅝	13⅝	BkArt	s1.80	7.9	10	72	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	−⅛
49½	25⅝	BankTr	2.20	4.9	6	5947	45⅝	44⅝	45⅝	+⅛
24⅝	14⅝	BkTr	pf2.50	11.		14	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
11⅝	5⅝	Banner				54	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
43	20½	Bard s	.28	1.0	20	919	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	−½
26⅛	11⅝	BarnGs	.40	2.5		12	34⅝	34	34⅝	−⅛
37⅝	19⅝	BarrWr	.40	1.3	9	137	30⅝	30	30⅝	
41⅛	24	Bartl	pfZ.38	6.0		8	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
22⅝	13⅝	BarytW	.40	1.5	21	122	27⅝	26	27⅛	+⅛
12⅝	3⅝	BayRes	.10b	.8	16	125	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	−⅛
49⅝	33⅝	Bausch	1.56	3.2	25	394	48⅝	47⅝	48⅝	+⅛
55⅝	33⅝	BaxTr	.56	1.0	20	1283	54⅝	53⅝	54⅛	+⅛
14⅝	6⅝	BayFin			20	60	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅛
24⅝	17⅝	BayStG	2.48	11.	15	15	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	−⅛
39	26	Bearing	1	2.7	25	16	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	−⅛
28½	15	BeatFd	1.60	5.9	9	1256	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	−⅛
52⅝	35	Beat pf	3.28	6.6		124	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	−⅛
49⅝	36	BechD	1.15	2.4	13	227	47⅝	47⅝	47½	−½
10½	3⅝	Beker			27	64	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
32⅝	17⅝	BelcoPt	.70	2.1	8	66	33⅝	33½	33⅝	
14⅛	5⅝	BeldnM	.20	2.8	15	40	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
43⅝	35⅝	BellHow	.36	2.3		21	42⅝	41⅝	42⅝	+⅛
22⅝	13⅝	BellCd	s2.08			248	21⅝	21½	21½	−⅛
25⅛	13⅝	BellInd	.34	.7	24	150	u35⅝	34⅝	35⅛	+1
40⅛	24⅝	Bemis	1.40	4.3	12	7	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	−⅛
30	15⅝	BenhCp		7.8	9	583	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
37½	26⅝	Benef	pf4.20	12.		1	37	37	37	+⅛
39½	20	Benef	pf4.50	12.		2110	37⅝	36	37⅝	
22½	15	Benef	pf2.50	12.		2110	21	21	21	
11⅝	7⅝	BenetB	.20e	2.3	16	744	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	Berkey		.8	61	61	6⅝	6	6⅝	−⅛
34⅝	13⅝	BestPd	.32	1.8	13	366	32⅝	31⅝	32⅝	−⅜
26⅛	14⅝	BethSt	.60	2.4		1343	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	
54⅝	48½	BethSt	pf 5	9.5		55	53	53	53	−⅜
36⅝	13⅝	BevHy	s .36	.4	25	931	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝	+⅛
28	15⅝	BloTw	1.32	3.3	12	482	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+⅛
39⅝	23⅝	Binney	1.28	3.5	13	9	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	−⅛
24	12	BlackD	.52	2

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WALL STREET WATCH

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

Many Analysts on the Offensive Touting Booming Defense Stocks

Despite occasional peace scares, there's no business like the defense business. As they say on Wall Street, the "fundamentals" are there.

Defense-contract awards have almost doubled the last three years to *$150 billion, generating industry revenue unprecedented* in peacetime America. Not only has money appropriated by Congress recently been more than the Pentagon can spend, the budget for procurement of weapons plus research and development into new systems is "front-loaded," virtually assuring an annual growth rate of about 25 percent for at least several more years.

"The bottom line is that when a major program reaches the procurement stage, there is too much political-constituency support to ever have it cut significantly," said George D. Shapiro, defense stock analyst for Salomon Brothers.

He called General Dynamics "very attractive" as prime contractor for six of the top 30 defense programs, with an $18 billion backlog (three years' work) promising "sequentially better earnings that should bring investors jumping on its bandwagon." Grumman also offers "excellent opportunity," he said, and it is "relatively cheap."

Star Wars weapons offer the prospect of a half trillion dollars in potential business.

"I think the growth in defense spending is going to fool people people on the upside," said Howard Rubel, an analyst who covers the industry for C.J. Lawrence. "In Congress there's an increasing awareness the U.S. is only playing catch up."

He also noted that budgeting has become steadier, with multi-year procurements from contractors instead of the "sawtooth allocations" of the past. "Neither is Congress now, 're-looking' programs all the time," he added.

Mr. Rubel's favorite stock in the group is Rockwell. In addition to the B-1 bomber being a "very strong cash generator," he noted that Rockwell's military and commercial electronics segments each account for more than $1 billion in sales annually.

Gary Reich of Wertheim & Co., another New York investment firm, also sees "profits rising dramatically for these companies." His top pick is General Dynamics because Wall Street institutional investors shunned the defense contractor after it suffered losses in its submarine program. "I just love undervalued stocks," he said.

Grumman is also attractive after a recent selloff, he added.

"The company has problems behind it and opportunities ahead," he said. "The continuing construction of aircraft carriers guarantees that Grumman, with its electronic planes particularly, will be an important naval supplier into the 21st century."

Mr. Reich also likes Rockwell and a contractor he described as having similar characteristics — Litton. "It's evolving from a conglomerate into becoming a growth-oriented electronics company."

Northrop's profit will soar with sales of its F-20 "Tigershark" fighter taking off later this year, he added, and McDonnell Douglas is the "best positioned military supplier."

David A. Lang, who analyzes the industry for Lehman Management Co., said his bullish opinion of defense prime contractors has been reinforced by what he has seen at the Paris Air Show.

McDonnell Douglas' "breadth and the strength of its military programs is impressive," but Lockheed, "with a big dollar backlog that is not politically vulnerable," is his favorite stock. "It also sells at a minor discount to the group," he added.

Mr. Lang envisions more earnings leverage in the future for Lockheed from its "imputed classified work," namely the Stealth bomber and advanced cruise missile, plus its recently awarded Milstar program that will integrate tactical and strategic communications in a satellite system.

These so-called Star Wars weapons offer the prospect of a half trillion dollars in potential business to the aerospace industry, according to Wolfgang H. Demisch, aerospace analyst at First Boston. But only the "framework" — communications and spy satellites — will be developed in the 1980s, about $100 billion in contracts, he estimated.

'Big Player in Space'

"The big player in space is Rockwell," he said, calling Lockheed the closest to a "pure play" in extraterrestrial weaponry with its work in targeting and tracking laser beams. TRW, featuring high-energy lasers, is another promising entry, Mr. Demisch noted.

But warning investors that defense stocks are nearing their apogee is Alan Benasuli, aerospace analyst from Drexel Burnham. "You must play this industry by cycles," he asserted. "Buying these stocks this late could mean getting on an escalator going the wrong way."

He sees defense spending tapering off in 1985 after continued sharp rises this year and next of 25 to 30 percent. As people perceive the cycle ending, P/E multiples will level off and come down.

Mr. Benasuli recommends Boeing as a way to play this tailing off of the defense-stock surge and catch the new updraft in commercial jet plane sales as air traffic picks up with the economy.

If less esoteric aspects of the arms business are more appealing, Paine Webber suggests purchase of General Defense, which makes tank ammunition. And Oppenheimer has newly recommended Omark Industries. It manufactures sporting ammunition and chains saws.

International Herald Tribune

Late Rally On NYSE Aids Dow

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange managed to close mixed Wednesday on a late blue-chip rally sparked by an apparent halt in the rise of short-term interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped about three points in morning trading, showed a fractional gain at midday and then slid more than eight points in the afternoon. But late buying caused the average to finish with a gain of 2.23 points at 1,202.21.

Declines held their lead over advances, with about 880 issues up and 700 down. Volume widened to 84.5 million shares from 73.9 million traded Tuesday.

Interest rates have been the dominant factor in the market for several days because of the recent rapid growth in the nation's basic money supply, which investors fear could lead the Federal Reserve to tighten credit restraints.

Newton Zinder of E.F. Hutton said the improvement late Wednesday in interest rate futures and the bond market may have calmed those fears somewhat.

Analysts said the market should stay in a holding pattern pending the release of the money supply figures on Friday.

Most analysts agreed Tuesday's 16-point slide was set off by the Federal Reserve Board's report Friday on the money supply, showing a jump of $2.1 billion.

Some analysts said the market was embarking on a long-awaited correction — a prolonged wave of selling that would cut stock prices 15 percent or more.

"You're looking at a market that's lost its sense of bravado, that's become sensitive to concerns it shouldered aside earlier. We may be into a period of correction," Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corp. said.

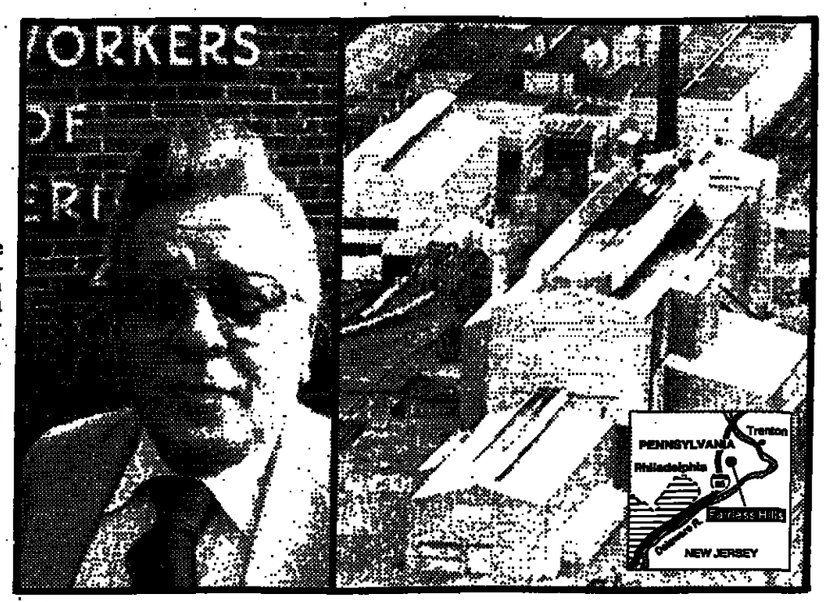
"Some people are saying it's the big correction, but we're not in that camp yet," said Ralph Acampora of Kidder Peabody. His firm is telling its sales force to expect a "choppy environment" in the near future.

Although Mr. Acampora said he doubts the Dow will drop below 1,140, he added he could change his mind if declines on the NYSE number more than 1,000 three or four days in a row.

David Polen, head of David M. Polen & Co., ticked off three factors he said could lead to a period of selling. "People have huge profits and are probably saying to themselves this is the time to cash in some of the chips," he said. "The economy is picking up some steam, at the same time the government still has tremendous demands for capital. That puts a great deal of pressure on interest rates.

"The fact that the economy has turned around to some extent is putting pressure on prices, reminding the public that inflation may come back."

Joseph Granville, one of Wall Street's unconvinced bears, said Wednesday he expects the stock market to give up all the gains of the recent bull market over the next 12 months.



The New York Times

Al Lupini, president of the United Steelworkers local, the largest union at the Fairless Works, and an aerial view of part of the steel plant in Fairless Hills, Pennsylvania.

U.S. Steel's 'Buy British' Plan Splits Opinion in Factory Town

By David I. Diamond

New York Times Service

FAIRLESS HILLS, Pennsylvania — When it opened in 1951 on a bend in the Delaware River 30 miles north of Philadelphia, U.S. Steel Corp.'s Fairless Works created about 7,400 jobs, drawing thousands from depressed coal-mining towns in upstate Pennsylvania and elsewhere. Many towns grew in its shadow, among them Levittown, Pennsylvania, whose 17,300 look-alike homes make up the world's largest, and most studied, planned suburban community.

The plant, with nine huge open-hearth furnaces, was a model of postwar industrialization: A facility where steel was produced as well as "finished" — shaped into final products such as beams or rails. But the open-hearth method has become outdated, lower-priced foreign imports are threatening, and now the future of the plant, along with that of thousands of workers and the economy of lower Bucks County, hangs in the balance.

The company is saying that its production facilities have reached the point of "terminal obsolescence" and may have to be closed as early as 1985. To save at *least part of the works, David M. Roderick*, U.S. Steel's president, is negotiating with state-owned British Steel, an international competitor, to import as much as 3.5 million tons of unfinished British-made slab steel for Fairless. The works would then shape the British steel into products.

The proposal would keep the finishing operation alive, but it would cost jobs on the production side — 1,800, Mr. Roderick said, or "better than 3,000," according to Al Lupini, president of Local 4889 of the United Steelworkers of America, the largest union at Fairless. Whatever the true figure, the plan has aroused bitter opposition.

Steelworkers here are especially angry because they recently agreed to wage concessions in return for a company promise to invest some of the savings in updating the steelmaking operations at the plant.

In any event, the workers have argued, the Fairless plant is currently operating at 75 percent to 80 percent of capacity, a relatively high figure for the industry and well ahead of U.S. Steel's own average of 55

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 2)

Dollar Continues To Batter Franc As U.S. Rates Rise

By Donald Nordberg

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Fears of rising interest rates and the inconclusive outcome of the Williamsburg summit took the dollar to a new six-month high Wednesday against the Deutsche mark and another record against the French franc.

Dealers said that Tuesday's sharp rise in the U.S. federal funds rate — the fee banks charge on overnight loans to one another — to 9¾ percent from Friday's average 8.59 percent and Eurodollar deposits averaging ¼ point firmer than Tuesday were major supporting factors.

Rumors that some U.S. banks may be about to raise their prime rates, the absence of any specific agreement in Williamsburg on foreign exchange intervention and an abundance of long dollar positions also supported the dollar.

The dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 2.5411 DM, having risen 9 pfennigs in the last two weeks.

The Bundesbank intervened only modestly, selling $15.9 million at the fixing, but dealers said it must be growing more concerned about the growing flight into the U.S. currency. In New York, later, it was trading at 2.5470 DM.

In Paris, the dollar hit a new high for the fifth consecutive day, being fixed at 7.6370 French francs, up 23 centimes in two weeks, despite remarks by the French finance minister, Jaques Delors, that central banks might step up intervention in the currency markets next month. In New York, the dollar continued to climb against the franc, being quoted at 7.67.

The British pound, which opened in London weaker against the dollar, recovered a little to $1.5940, although still down from Tuesday's close of $1.6005.

Dealers cited an opinion poll showing a 7 percentage point drop in the ruling Conservative Party's share of the vote forecast for next week's British general election.

In Hong Kong, the local dollar also suffered under the strength of the U.S. currency, closing at a new low of 7.2350, after 7.1350 Tuesday. But it remained steady against other currencies.

Interest rate worries also sent investors scrambling to sell stocks, bonds and gold, bringing to a halt the rally on the West German stock market and elsewhere.

Share prices here tumbled to the lowest level in 10 weeks. The Commerzbank index of 60 major shares fell 16.5 points Wednesday to 889.7, and across Europe, from Amsterdam to Zurich, stock prices dropped, following the lead set by Wall Street Tuesday.

Gold closed at $409.50 an ounce in London, down more than $25 from Tuesday's levels.

Frankfurt dealers said disappointment over the failure of the Williamsburg summit to press the United States to reduce its budget deficit was the main reason for the dollar's strength. Heavy government borrowing was therefore expected to cause interest rates to climb, attracting funds into the dollar.

The lack of a clear decision by the seven countries to intervene heavily against the dollar gave the currency further support. Dealers said all the factors in the market now spoke for the dollar.

Dealers said an economic upturn in the United States seemed to be proceeding despite high interest rates. The U.S. leading economic indicators, an index designed to predict future trends, was published Tuesday showing a 1.1 percent rise in April.

Political tension in the Middle East also gave investors reason to put their money in the safe haven of the dollar, dealers said.

U.S. Aide Says Fed May Tighten Policy

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A senior administration official said Tuesday that the Federal Reserve Board would have to tighten its monetary policy should money supply growth continue to exceed targets in June.

The official, who spoke with reporters at a breakfast meeting in Williamsburg, Virginia, after the economic summit, acknowledged that this could have the immediate impact of triggering higher interest rates.

But he stressed that "as a student of the marketplace" he believed interest rates would later fall because "the perception will change if it is seen that the Fed is still an inflation fighter and seen to be an inflation fighter."

The official, who cannot be identified under conditions set for the meeting, also indicated strongly that he would advise President Ronald Reagan not to reappoint Paul A. Volcker, Federal Reserve chairman, when his term expires Aug. 6.

Asked what better way to show that the administration wanted to fight inflation than to reappoint Mr. Volcker, the official replied: "Volcker is not the only inflation fighter."

When it was suggested that Mr. Volcker was seen by the financial markets as "head and shoulders" above everybody else, the official replied: "I'd dispute that, but not in public."

The official was identified in some news broadcasts as an "economic official." Contacted later both he and his public affairs adviser said they could not authorize any change in the ground rules for the breakfast meeting.

The high officials who accompanied Mr. Reagan to the summit were Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan.

At the breakfast meeting Tuesday, the official also provided some details of administration thinking about one of the principal agreements of the summit conference. That was the willingness of the United States, along with the other countries, to undertake coordinated intervention in exchange markets in instances where, according to the summit communiqué, "it is agreed that such intervention would be helpful."

He noted that the Treasury charts daily fluctuations of the leading currencies. If a currency should fluctuate by 0.5 percent to 1 percent, he observed, "that's normal."

Should the range be as high as 2 percent "that's a real spike," he said. In explaining what the communiqué really meant, he said that in such a case, "We'll call each other up, talk about it, and discuss whether there would be intervention."

Asked whether that meant the United States would buy or sell currencies more often to influence their market value, the official replied "that depends upon market conditions."

Mr. Regan had told newsmen earlier in Williamsburg, before the final communiqué was agreed upon, that the United States would intervene only when markets were disorderly.

The official said, "It may well be that the judgment of what is disorderly may change when several people are talking about it."

Since the Ottawa summit in

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

Soviet Oil Price Is Said to Rise

Reuters

HELSINKI — The Soviet Union has increased the price of its crude oil exports to Finland to about $29 per barrel, 50 cents more than the previous price, market sources said here Wednesday.

Neste, Finland's state-owned oil importing and refining company, confirmed that there was agreement on a slight increase, dated retroactively to May 1, but it would not specify the new price. Neste said the price consumers pay would not change.

Finland is scheduled to buy up to 8.8 million tons of Soviet crude this year. Foreign Trade Minister Jermu Laine has said this amount could be increased by up to 2.2 million tons.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for June 1, excluding bank service charges.

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.861	4.552	112.405*	37.425*	0.1895	—	5.627*	135.67*	31.34*
Brussels (a)	50.97				N.A.*		—		
Frankfurt	2.551	4.053	—	33.30*	1.686 x	88.94*	5.007*	120.72*	27.92*
London (b)	1.5928	—	4.0513	12.1975	2.398.20	4.5543	80.895	3.2565	14.5028
Milan	1,307.70	2,401.85	592.50	197.40	—	527.36	29.675	715.34	165.41
New York	—	1.5895	0.3916	0.1302	0.066*	0.3496	0.02	0.4731	0.1098
Paris	7.637	12.172	300.18*	—	5.067 x	267.80*	15.04*	362.92*	83.78*
Zurich	2.1124	3.3592	82.98*	27.615*	0.1401	73.695*	4.1521*	—	23.145*
1 ECU	0.8961	0.5636	2.3829	0.8523	1,362.49	2.5662	45.5774	1.8902	6.1795
1 SDR	1.07297	0.673299	2.7245	0.7943	1,617.77	3.07	54.5176	2.26	9.7721

Dollar Values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.881	Australian $	1.1351	0.0224	Israeli shekel	44.725	0.4757	Singapore $	2.1022
0.0557	Austrian schilling	17.955	0.0044	Japanese yen	226.875	0.0248	S. African rand	1.0814
0.0197	Belgian fin. franc	50.93	0.4247	Kuwaiti dinar	0.292	0.0073	S. Korean won	773.00
0.6127	Canadian $	1.6324	Cind.	Malay. ringgit	—	0.0871	Span. pesete	141.45
0.1231	Danish krone	8.125	0.1393	Norw. krone	7.1825	0.1322	Swed. krona	7.5675
0.1813	Finnish mark	5.5165	0.0892	Phil. peso	11.2108	0.0251	Taiwan $	39.97
0.0119	Greek drachma	84.40	0.0099	Port. escudo	100.949	0.0418	Thai baht	23.9225
0.1386	Hong Kong $	7.217	0.2896	Saudi riyal	3.4506	0.2723	U.A.E. dirham	3.6723
1.3433	Irish £	0.8044						

£Sterling: 1.281 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000
N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

June 1

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1 M.	9 3/8 - 9 1/2	5 5/16 - 5 3/16	4 5/16 - 4 3/16	10 1/4 - 10 1/8	12 1/2 - 12 3/8	8 3/4 - 9	8 3/4 - 9
2 M.	9 1/2 - 9 3/8	5 3/8 - 5 1/2	4 5/16 - 4 3/16	10 1/4 - 10 1/8	12 3/8 - 13	8 7/8 - 9 1/16	8 3/4 - 9
3 M.	9 5/8 - 9 3/8	5 3/8 - 5 5/16	4 5/16 - 4 3/16	10 1/4 - 10 1/8	13 7/8 - 14	9 1/8 - 9 3/16	9 1/8 - 9 1/4
6 M.	9 5/8 - 9 3/8	5 5/8 - 5 3/4	4 5/16 - 4 3/16	10 5/8 - 10 3/8	15 3/8 - 16	9 3/4 - 10	9 1/4 - 9 1/2
1 Y.	10 - 10 1/8	6 1/8 - 6 1/4	5 - 4 7/8	10 5/8 - 10 3/8	17 5/8 - 17 1/2	10 1/4 - 10 1/2	9 1/2 - 9 3/4

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	8½	8½
Federal Funds	9⅝	9
Prime Rate	10½	10½
Broker Loan Rate	9½	9¾
Comm. Paper, 30-179 days	8.75	8.62
3-month Treasury Bills	8.54	8.46
6-month Treasury Bills	8.63	8.71
CD's 30-59 days	8.50	8.35
CD's 60-89 days	8.60	8.40

West Germany		
Lombard Rate	5	5
Overnight Rate	5.10	5
One Month Interbank	5.38	5.30
3-month Interbank	5.65	5.30
6-month Interbank	5.90	5.35

Japan		
Discount Rate	5½	5½
Call Money	6	6⅛
60-day Interbank	6⅛	6⅛

Britain	Close	Prev.
Bank Base Rate	10	10
Call Money	10¼	10⅛
91-day Treasury Bill	10⅝	9 29/32
3-month Interbank	9⅞	10⅛

France		
Intervention Rate	12½	12½
Call Money	12⅛	12½
One-month Interbank	12⅞	12½
3-month Interbank	12⅞	12⅞
6-month Interbank	12¾	12⅞

Sources: Commerzbank, Bank of Tokyo, Lloyds Bank.

GOLD PRICES

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	412.50	417.45	—21.25
Luxembourg	417.25	—	—21.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	416.84	414.82	—20.05
Zurich	416½	407.50	—26½
London	416.25	410.00	—27.50
New York	410.00	—	—27.50

Official fixings for London, Paris and Luxembourg, opening and closing prices for Hong Kong and Zurich, New York Handy & Harman, U.S. dollars per ounce.

U.S. Factory Orders Rose 2.1% for April

Reuters

WASHINGTON — U.S. factory orders rose a seasonally adjusted 2.1 percent in April, the Commerce Department reported Wednesday.

The April increase was the fifth in the past six months and follows a revised gain of 3.1 percent in March. The original estimate was 3.2 percent.

The report also showed new orders for durable goods, such as large appliances, increased 3.8 percent. That increase was stronger than the 2.4-percent gain the department estimated in an advance report May 20.

A department analyst said the large revision reflected more complete information on orders for military equipment.

New orders for durable goods went up a revised 3.2 percent in March from February instead of the 3.7-percent rise reported a month ago. The department said new orders for nonmilitary capital goods in April were up 11.7 percent.

The April rise in nonmilitary orders was mainly due to the commercial aircraft industry, where an increase returned orders to the January level of about $2.5 billion.

New orders in the highly volatile military category rose 6.4 percent in April. Those orders increased 23.5 percent in March from the previous month but fell 44.4 percent in February from January, the report said.

Within the major industry groups, new orders for machinery and transportation equipment went up in April, and increases were posted in the electrical and nonelectrical categories. The advance in new transportation equipment orders was widespread.

New orders for nondurable goods rose 0.5 percent. That follows a 2.9-percent rise in March instead of the 3-percent rise reported a month ago.

In a separate report, the department said U.S. construction spending rose 0.4 percent in April. The latest increase follows a revised 1-percent decline in March from February.

Markets Closed

Most West German financial markets, including those in Frankfurt, will be closed Thursday for a holiday.

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Wednesday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— T—T—T —								
15¼	10½	SovEIP	1.44	9.8	10	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
9⅞	6⅞	Savin				584	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	9⅞	Savin pf	1.50	10.		34	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
48⅛	27⅞	SchrPlo	1.68	3.7	13	845	45⅝	44⅝	45¼	+ ⅛
52	30	Schlmb	.96	2.0	11	2976	48¾	47¼	47⅝	— ⅜
21⅛	16⅛	SCIAff	.12	.6		688	18⅝	18	18½	+ ⅛
32⅞	15⅛	Scoa s	.60	2.1	15	1040	29⅞	28⅝	28⅝	—1
7⅝	3⅛	ScotLod				138	4⅝	3	4⅝	— ⅛
44⅜	25½	ScotFet	1.80	4.1	11	79	44	43⅜	43⅜	— ¼
24⅞	13⅝	ScottP	1	4.3	14	856	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	9	Scotty s	.42	2.4	18	180	18	17⅝	17⅝	
32⅞	14⅝	ScovW	1.52	5.4	13	251	28⅝	28¼	28¼	— ⅜
11½	8⅛	SeaCt pf	1.44	14.		26	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
15½	12½	SeaC pfB	2.10	14.		19	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅜
15⅞	13½	SeaC pfC	2.10	14.		34	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
31	21⅝	SeaCont	.42	1.6	9	236	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	+ ⅜
21⅞	12¼	Seafst	.64			727	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	14½	Seagrm	5.68	2.2	12	382	31½	30⅝	31½	+ ⅜
20⅝	14⅝	Seagul			13	49	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
38½	16⅛	SealAir	.60	1.6	27	21	38	37½	37½	— ½
53	29⅛	SealPw	1.44	2.8	13	222	53¼	50½	50⅝	— ⅛
59	31⅛	SearleG	.52	1.3	14	1733	40⅛	39½	39⅝	— ⅛
42½	18⅛	Sears	1.52	3.9	14	4017	39⅝	37⅞	38½	
58½	24½	SecPac	2.48b	4.8	6	340	50⅝	48⅝	50	+ 1⅛
40⅝	23¼	Sedco	.52	1.4	10	486	37½	36⅝	37½	
14⅝	9⅝	SelgLi	.60	4.4	59	44	13½	13	13½	+ ⅛
46⅝	19½	SvcCo	s.40	.9	22	184	45	44¼	45	+ ⅜
73	15⅛	ShaKlee	1.20	1.8	17	228	67⅝	67⅛	67⅝	— ⅛
36½	7⅛	Shakie wi				5	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
53⅝	21	Shapell				29	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	
22½	4⅝	Shawin	.20b	.9	20	125	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+ ¼
45½	29	ShellQ	1.80	4.3	9	1361	42½	41½	41⅝	— ⅜
33½	24½	ShellT	1.94	5.9	7	28	33½	33	33	
28¼	13⅛	ShellOil	.50	1.9	16	52	26⅝	26	26	— ½
30	15⅝	ShelG pf	1.40	5.0		2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—1½
31¼	9⅞	Shrwin	s.40	2.1	14	146	20⅝	20	20	— ½
14⅝	10⅝	SierPac	1.46	10.	9	213	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅛
34½	13⅝	Signal	.90	2.9	20	3198	31⅝	29⅝	31	+ ⅜
56¼	45	Signl pf	4.12	7.5		16	54⅝	53½	54⅝	+1⅛
44⅛	12½	SimPre	.44	1.9	18	151	42⅝	42¼	42⅝	+ ⅜
11⅝	6⅛	SimpPt			15	192	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
32½	11⅛	Singer	.10e	.3		401	31⅛	30⅝	31	— ⅛
31½	22⅛	Singr pf	2.50	12.		10	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅜
30⅝	13⅛	Skyline	.48	1.4	17	268	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
28⅛	7⅝	SmithA				49	27½	27	27½	— ⅛
34	18	SmithIn	.96	4.1	12	548	23½	23	23½	— ⅛
77⅝	57⅝	SmKlB	2.60	4.0	11	3360	65½	64½	64⅝	— ⅜
46½	19	Smuck s			12	64	43	41⅝	42½	— ½
32⅝	19⅛	SnapOn	.84	2.8	17	191	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
32	19⅝	Sonat	.90	4.4	6	666	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	11	SonyCp	.16e	1.0	29	1692	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
36¼	20⅝	SouLn	2.40	7.3	22	10	33	32⅝	33	+ ⅛
33	21⅛	SourCo	2.56	9.4	7	18	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
21⅝	16⅝	SouCp	pf2.40	12.		3	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
15	15	SCReG	2	9.7	8	3243	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	17¼	SoJerIn	2.32	10.	10	4	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
40⅝	29⅝	SouInn	.50b	1.3	15	25	38	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅜
13⅝	12⅛	SouStBk	1	4.0	8	301	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—1½
14½	8⅝	SoetPS	1.76t	13.	17	16	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
39⅝	29½	SCoEd	2.52	9.6	7	3603	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	11⅝	SouNGp	1.70	11.	7	1947	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
38	19⅝	SouNGE	2.28	6.3	8	25	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
72¼	41⅛	SNETel	5.04	7.3	10	209	69⅝	68⅝	69	
37	27⅝	SoNE	pf3.82	10.		18	37	37	37	
65½	26⅝	SouPac		4.7	13	671	64⅝	63⅝	64½	— ½
25⅝	20⅝	SoRy	pf2.60	10.	4	23	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	14	SoUnCp	1.56	7.8	10	26	20⅝	20	20	— ⅛
45⅝	19⅝	SouRld	s .84	2.0	14	260	43⅝	41⅝	42	— ⅜
22⅛	12⅝	SoRy	.68	4.2	9	975	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	4⅛	Sounrk	.06r	.6	15	609	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
13	7⅝	Sonik pf		8.1	140	12½	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
36⅝	14	SwAirl s	.16	4.2	494	34	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅜
32	18½	SwBell	1.36	5.8	7	3	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
28⅛	12	SwFlBk	.80	4.0	10	71	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅜
14⅝	7⅛	SwlFor				105	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
19	7⅝	SwGas	1.16	7.1	8	32	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
21	9⅝	SwEnr	.52	3.0	11	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
19¼	13½	SwPS	1.62	8.8	8	283	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
39⅝	20½	Sperry	1.92	5.1	14	893	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
45	23⅝	SpringL	1.52	3.8	5	271	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
40	21⅛	SquarD	1.84	4.8	17	200	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
53¼	33¼	Squibb	1.34	3.0	15	1273	45⅝	44⅝	45	+ ⅛
31⅝	15½	Staley	.80	2.5	22	1790	u27⅝	30⅝	32½	+2
25	15⅛	StBrnd s	.50	2.2	17	87	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
63	17	StdAut		1.3	16	101	50	48⅝	49	—1⅛
40⅝	23½	StdOil	2.40	6.4	9	2002	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝	— ½
49⅝	33½	StOInd	2.80	6.1	8	1709	46⅝	46	46¼	
49⅝	34½	StOOh	2.60	5.5	7	2287	47	44⅝	47	+ ⅛
23	14⅛	StPacCo	.20	1.0	22	95	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
25	11⅝	Standex	.95	4.0	12	22	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
27	12⅝	StanWk	.76	3.0	18	283	25⅝	24⅝	25	+ ¼
30¼	18⅝	StarKist	.80	3.7	15	4	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
10⅝	6⅛	StaMSe	1.23e	12.		28	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	17	StauCh	1.44	5.8	13	1498	25	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Steego	.12b	2.4	26	829	5	4⅝	5	— ⅛
21	9⅛	Stereo	.76	3.7	26	16	21⅝	20½	20½	
11⅝	6⅛	StrlSce	.72	6.3	11	55	11⅛	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
29⅝	19⅝	SterlDg	1.12	4.3	12	230	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
26	12⅝	StevnJ	1.20	5.2	21	100	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
30⅛	20⅝	StwWrn	1.48	6.2	25	19	27	26⅝	27	
60	27½	StoVC	.84e	1.6	10	3	54	54	54	
50	35	StoneW	1.60a	3.5	6	26	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	
32⅝	13	StonCr	.40	2.0	28	6	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
98½	19⅝	StorSh	s1.20	1.4	14	55	98	95⅝	95⅝	—2¼
28	16¼	StorTec			16	3554	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ½
37⅝	19	Storz	.40	1.4	20	29	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	11⅛	StrlcR s	.72	2.8	17	36	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
13⅝	7½	StuvSh	.30	2.6	7	38	11½	11⅛	11½	
9⅝	4⅛	Sullair				248	9	8⅝	9	
28⅝	15	SunBks	1.08	4.3	9	142	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	— ⅜
30⅝	15⅝	SunInf	.48	1.6	375	7	30	30	30	
18½	7⅝	SunEl				52	15½	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
42	26⅝	SunCo	2.30	5.8	9	534	40⅝	39½	39½	— ⅜
86⅝	56	SunC pf	4.25	5.2			82	82	82	—1⅝
50⅝	29⅝	Sundstr	1.80	3.9	15	202	46	45⅝	46	
19⅝	4⅝	SunMn				1284	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Sunstat			20	13	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
30⅝	15½	SuprVl	.56	2.1	15	1628	27½	27	27	— ⅛
11⅝	6⅛	SuprOil	.36	.4	28	4614	36⅝	35⅝	36⅝	— ⅜
51	22⅝	SupmkG	.68	1.4	11	27	49	48⅝	49	
4⅝	2	Suscp				34	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	10⅝	Swank	.80	4.2	15	20	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
26⅝	14	Sybron	1.08	4.1	38	504	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
63½	32⅝	Syntex	1.40	2.6	13	2728	53⅝	52½	53⅝	
44½	20⅝	Sysco s	.32	.9	18	771	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	+ ⅜
		— U—U—U —								
37⅝	15½	UAL			18	1648	34⅛	33⅛	33⅝	
27⅝	24½	UAL pf	2.40	9.1	12	24	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	18	UGI	2.04	10.	17	48	20½	20⅛	20⅝	— ⅛
25½	19¼	UGI pf	2.75	12.		20	23	23	23	+ ¼
13	7⅝	UMC	.60	4.8	57	x112	12⅝	12⅝	12½	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	UMET	.36e	8.3	19	420	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	UMCRes				209	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—1⅛
55⅝	31¼	USFG	3.84	7.2	12	237	53⅝	52⅝	53⅝	
54	41	UnIlv	2.16e	4.7	7	38	46	45⅝	46	
82	51¼	UnPac	4.40a	6.5	7	288	68⅝	67⅝	68	— ⅜
75⅛	42	UCamp	s	4.0	15	2548	u75⅝	74⅛	75	+ ⅜
73⅝	40⅝	UnCarb	3.40	4.9	18	1538	75⅝	69⅝	69⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	UnInCr	2.44	3.6		7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	11⅛	UnElec	1.44	10.	7	228	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
22⅛	24⅝	UnEl pfM	4	13.		30	31½	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
65	51⅝	UEl pfL	8	13.		x30	62½	62½	62½	
18	13¼	UnEl pfZ	1.13	12.		9	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
34⅛	26⅝	UnPak	.60	2.4	10	190	52⅝	51⅝	52	+ ⅜
24	20	UnPac	pf2.50	10.		2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
29½	20¼	WhrPL	2.32	9.4	7	27	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
25¼	19⅛	WlSCPS	2.12	9.1	7	74	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
43¼	20⅝	WlCo	1.80	4.2	13	126	42⅝	41⅛	42⅝	+ ⅜
29¼	11⅛	WalvrW	.48	2.3	10	763	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
35	18⅝	Warnet s	.44	1.3	23	476	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝	+ ⅜
27⅝	16⅝	WoodPt	.68	2.3	14	289	29⅝	25⅝	26	— ½
36⅝	16⅝	WshWt	1.80	5.6		733	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	+ ½
5⅝	1⅛	WrldAir			8	14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
52	30⅝	Wrigly	1.44a	2.8	11	10	51½	51	51½	+ ⅜
7½	2⅝	Wurlitz				50	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	4½	WyleLb				332	19⅛	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
14½	7⅝	Wyly			44	199	15⅛	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅛
20½	11⅛	Wynns	.60	3.1		235	19½	19¼	19⅝	— ⅜
		— X—Y—Z —								
48⅛	27⅛	Xerox	3	6.3	11	2676	47⅛	46	47¼	+ ⅜
53⅝	49⅝	Xerox	pf5.45	11.		134	51	51	51	
36¼	10⅝	XTRA	.64	2.8	27	143	23½	23	23	— ⅛
31½	17⅝	ZaleCp	1.26	4.4	39	10	28⅝	28½	28½	— ⅛
20	11⅝	Zapata	.84	4.9	4	298	17½	16⅝	17⅝	
51	31½	Zayre	.60	.7	17	25	86⅝	85⅝	86	— ½
24⅛	9⅝	ZenithR				1469	22⅝	21⅝	22⅛	— ⅜
33½	13½	Zero s	.48	1.5	21	179	33⅛	32⅝	33	
34⅝	19⅝	ZurnIn	1.32	3.9	10	86	34½	33⅝	34⅛	— ⅛

Highs and Lows June 1

NEW HIGHS—58

AmBus Pds, AmCentCp n, AmFamily, AmerStores, AmpcoPitt, AmStar pfA, AndranCp, Armada Cp, Aro Corp, Bell Indust, CIGNAcc pf, CNA Fnl, CNAF pfA, Camp Soup, ChesapVa, ChlPneuT, Coleco s, CommEngy n, CooperLb s, Cullinan s, DetE 7.68pf, DetE 12.50pf, DetE 9.72pf, DrPepper, EstonCp pf, EdisonBros, ElMemWp, Ethyl s, GnDynam, GnDynm 4.25pf, GulfWest, Hazeltine s, Interned n, KCSouInd, LehVal pfA, MarnhInd, MartnMar pf, MetEd pfG, Mattlly GC, Nashua Cp, NicoletInst n, NorStoPar, OakRe Prod, PeopIDry s, PetrieStr, PitneyBow s, PitneyB 2.12pf, Primark n, PrimeMet wi, RLC n, RevereCop, RoyCrown, StaleyMfg, Tidewatr, Tonka Corp, UMETProp, Un Camp, Unit Inns

NEW LOWS—1

KeyBanks n

Wednesday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
22⅝	5⅛	AAV	.32	1.6	15	13	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
4⅝	2⅛	AIC Ph				23	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	1	ATI				341	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
12¼	2	AcmePr				22	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	12⅛	AcmeU	.40	1.7	21	25	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	2⅝	Action			7	36	32½	32	32½	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Actron s	.107		1.7	40	5⅝	5⅝	5½	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Adm wi				10	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
8	1⅛	AdmRs	.10	2.0		156	5⅝	5	5	— ⅛
12	2	AdRusl	s.10			30	5⅝	u2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
22⅛	11⅛	Adobe	.20	1.0	14	167	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	+ ⅜
4⅝	2	AegisCp				15	3⅝	2⅝	4⅛	
24⅛	9⅛	Aerotlx	1.59t	6.5	20	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛	
7	2⅛	Aeronca			13	.103	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
30⅝	9⅛	AllHsp	.36	1.2	14	28	u31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	3⅝	AltSix			11	502	u13⅛	12½	13⅛	+ ⅜
15½	4⅝	AirExp				51	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
21⅛	3⅝	AlbaW	.15e	.7	22	38	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅜
21⅝	6	AlbnyT	.75f	4.2		5	18⅝	18	18	— ⅜
12	6⅝	AlmySt		2.8	45	1	10	10	10	— ½
10⅝	5⅛	AlohaA			7	18	9⅝	8½	8½	— ½
24⅝	10⅝	Alphnt s		.30	50	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	AltmnR	.40	2.7	9	8	15	14⅝	15	— ⅛
1⅝	½	Altec				157	1⅛	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1½	Altex				239	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
9-16	1-16	Altex wt				131	u ⅝	9-16	9-16	+1-16
37	25½	Alcoa	pf3.75	11.		2100	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
54⅝	17⅛	AmAdm	.40	.7	155	441	54⅝	54	54⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	8⅝	AmAdm	wi			23	27½	27⅛	27½	+ ⅛
46⅝	8⅝	AmAdc	s.12	.3	30	66	45	43⅝	45	+1⅝
6⅛	3½	ABilt	n .15	2.4	9	273	u 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
5	⅝	AmCap				14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	17⅛	AmCntrl	.80	2.5	6	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
42⅝	8⅛	AExp	wt			85	40⅛	39	40	+ ⅛
15½	5⅛	Alarctel			4	3	9	9	9	+ ⅛
16⅛	8	AMzeA	.52	3.3	19	48	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
16⅛	8	AMzeB	.52	3.4	18	10	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅜
28⅝	3⅝	AMBrd	s			122	27⅝	26⅛	26½	— ⅜
37	15⅝	AMetin	.25	.7	15	101	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
60⅝	47⅛	AmPetf	3.20	6.0	15	100	54	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅝
8⅝	2⅝	APlon			10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	8⅝	APrec		1.5	13	8	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
9	3⅝	AmRity			27	12	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
10½	3⅝	ASGE				145	5⅝	5⅝	5	— ½
6½	2⅛	AWell n				67	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅜
6⅝	3⅛	Amcal n	.12	2.0	8	1273	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1	Ameslr n				82	1½	1⅜	1½	
26⅝	8⅝	AndJcb	.63f	2.7	46	290	23⅝	20⅝	23⅛	+3⅛
26⅝	9⅝	Anacmp	.72	3.8	21	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	AngloE				200	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅜
17½	6⅛	AnthIm s			44	34	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅜
36⅝	9	AntDig s			30	83	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	—1
7⅝	4⅛	ArgoPr				16	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
17⅝	5⅝	Armtrn			3	14	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
13⅝	6⅛	ArrowA	.20	1.5	19	44	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	5⅛	Arundl			4	30	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	+ ⅜
31⅝	6⅝	Asamr	g .40			327	31⅝	29⅝	30½	— ⅜
13⅝	6½	Astrex			22	30	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅜
4⅛	1⅛	AtlsCM				500	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Atlas	wt			13	5½	5½	5½	
29⅝	10	AtlasV	.34	.9	12	151	37	36	36⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	4	AudioNt	.16	1.9	55	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
46⅝	26	AutoSw	.92	2.3	22	1	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅛
17	9⅝	AVEMIC	.38	3.6	10	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
36⅝	15	Avonti	1.20b	3.4	11	6	35⅛	35⅝	35⅛	— ⅜
		— B—B—B —								
10⅝	7⅝	BAT	.49e	5.0	.11	99⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
45⅝	9⅝	BDM s			39	112	45⅝	43⅝	43⅝	—1⅞
4⅛	1⅝	BRT				29	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8	6⅝	BSN n	.02e	.3	43	297	7⅝	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	BTK v				115	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Badger	.20e	2.0	6	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
8	5⅝	BaldwS	.20r	4.1	3	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	7½	BallJvk	wt			86	7½	7	7⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	16½	BanFd	1.45e	6.1		2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ½
35½	20⅝	BnkBst	.40	3.9	38	169	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
7⅝	2⅝	Barco	.12	1.7	14	19	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
6	2⅛	BarnEn				136	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	BarrRG				121	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
12⅝	6⅝	Baruch	.01	3.8	12	26	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	Beard				26	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	3½	BeatCh	n		10	267	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	3⅝	BeltHv				100	12⅝	12	12	— ⅜
5⅝	2⅝	Beltrn	n			23	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
26⅝	13⅝	BelldsIA	.40	1.7	19	127	24½	23⅝	24	— ⅜
26⅛	13	BellBrB	.40	1.6	19	7	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	3	BergE s			14	161	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	—1⅝
39½	16½	BergB s	.32	.9	28	277	38	37	37⅝

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Volvo Plans Sale of 6,000 Trucks To Iran During Next 18 Months

GOTHENBURG, Sweden (AP) — Volvo has signed an order to deliver about 6,000 heavy trucks to Iran over the next 18 months, an official of the Swedish automotive, food and energy group said Wednesday.

Halftan Klingenberg, executive vice president of Volvo's marketing unit, Volvo International, declined to comment on the value of the order, but radio reports have speculated the trucks cost about 1.1 billion kronor ($145 million).

The order would triple Volvo's deliveries of about 2,000 trucks sent to Iran last year, according to Mr. Klingenberg. In 1982, Volvo produced a total of 34,600 trucks in Sweden and abroad.

Mr. Klingenberg said the increase in truck orders from Iran was apparently related to efforts by the Iranian government to improve shipment of agricultural products and general cargos. The order was placed by Volvo's Iranian concessionaire on behalf of government and private customers, the Volvo official said.

GM Sets Subsidized Financing

DETROIT (AP) — General Motors began offering 8.8 percent financing Wednesday on most of its small cars and small trucks delivered by the end of June, the automaker said in a statement.

The financing rate will rise to 9.9 percent on July 1 and that rate will expire on July 31, the statement said. The program replaces a 9.9 percent financing plan that expired Tuesday. Buyers who do not want to use the subsidized financing can receive a $300 rebate until the end of July, the statement said.

GM sales fell last year when the automaker dropped its 12.8 percent subsidized financing program. GM's daily sales rate of 15,361 cars in May 1982 fell to 9,964 in June after the financing program ended.

Dome Gets Payment Extensions

CALGARY, Alberta (Reuters) — Dome Petroleum said Wednesday it had reached agreements for extending the schedules for principle repayments under various loan agreements.

Payments to certain foreign lenders have been extended to July 1, while payments to Dome's Canadian banks were extended to July 5, the company said.

Dome's debt restructuring agreement in principle with the Canadian banks and the Canadian government also has been extended to July 5, the company said.

Major Swiss Banks Raise Rates

ZURICH (Reuters) — The four major Swiss banks raised their interest rates on customer time deposits Wednesday to 4 percent from 3¾ percent for all maturities from three to twelve months, effective immediately, a bank spokesman said.

It was the fourth increase in the rates since March. The last change was on May 25. The four banks involved are Swiss Bank Corp., Union Bank of Switzerland, Crédit Suisse and Swiss Volksbank.

Montedison Forms New Unit

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Montedison, in a move to expand its health sciences operations in the United States, has announced the formation of Erbamont that will consolidate all of the health sciences and pharmaceutical operations of Montedison and in which Hercules Corp. will have a stake.

Hercules and Montedison already have a joint pharmaceutical venture in the United States, Adria Laboratories. Montedison said that Hercules would take a stake in the new firm in exchange for its 50 percent holding in Adria.

Sonatrach Loan Increased Again

PARIS (Reuters) — A syndicated loan for the Algerian state oil company, Sonatrach, has been increased to $700 million from $600 million because of strong international bank demand, syndicate sources said Wednesday.

The syndication involves 50 European, Arab, U.S. and Japanese banks. The loan was raised to $600 million from $500 million early in May.

The eight-year loan, to be guaranteed by the Banque Extérieure d'Algérie, is at ½ point over the London interbank-offered rate for the first two years and ⅝ over Libor for the final six.

U.S. Plan on Trade Suffers Setbacks

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The summit nations' finance ministers, in three sessions of their own during the meeting at Williamsburg, Virginia, were unable to agree on a way to make regular contact with trade ministers.

Despite a strong U.S. interest in the idea, the finance ministers put off a resolution until they meet again just before the joint annual session of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund in September. That may rule out the hope held earlier by Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan that a second meeting of trade and finance ministers meeting could be held in September.

Mr. Regan, along with William E. Brock, the U.S. trade representative, had organized a dinner for finance and trade ministers in Paris three weeks ago, as a follow-up to the ministerial session of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

U.S. officials said Wednesday that there was growing acceptance of the proposition that trade and finance problems are linked and that the ministers responsible for each area should be brought into closer contact.

But it was clear at Williamsburg that there is opposition to setting up a formal structure where finance ministers would meet trade ministers on an equal footing. In addition, there was opposition voiced by Gaston Thorn, president of the European Community, to trade finance ministers meetings that are limited to the seven summit countries; the nonsummit European nations do not want to be excluded, and the European summit nations are sympathetic to that view.

West German officials suggested at the Williamsburg finance ministers' meetings that informal meetings of trade and finance ministers be set before the annual spring OECD ministerial meeting in Paris. That would bring not seven or 10 trade ministers into contact with their finance ministers, but all 24 in the OECD industrial group.

The Regan-Brock initiative was based on a belief that finance ministers and trade ministers rarely consider each other's problems.

Opposition to the Regan-Brock plan was evident from the beginning. The French refused to participate in the Paris dinner, arguing that it interfered with the normal summit preparation process. The Japanese do not like to have their finance and trade ministers in any joint meeting where their foreign minister, who establishes the government "line," is not present to referee differences. Therefore, the Ministry of Finance sent only a lower-level representative.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry has direct control of some trade issues, notably all Japanese dealings with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The Japanese trade minister is not authorized to deal with GATT, agriculture or certain other trade areas.

U.S. Official Warns Fed May Tighten Its Policy

(Continued from Page 9)

1981, Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Canada and Japan have been urging the United States to pursue a more active intervention policy to slow the rise of the dollar.

The language of the Williamsburg communiqué represented a major shift by the United States on this highly divisive monetary issue.

The agreement followed publication of a study ordered by last year's Versailles summit on the effectiveness of intervention. The study found that coordinated short-term intervention can be successful, but that the only way to influence exchange rates over a longer period is through convergence of domestic interest rates, inflation rates and other elements of domestic economic policy.

The Williamsburg summit strengthens an international process called multilateral surveillance that is designed to achieve such convergence.

The official said it was "not logical" to expect that the currency accord would lead to the type of intervention that would reduce the value of the dollar by the 20 percent that some specialists say is the extent of its overvaluation.

The comments on Mr. Volcker were the first public indication that at least one high administration official may urge Mr. Reagan to pick another Federal Reserve chairman.

Among those mentioned for the job are Alan Greenspan, a New York economist who had been chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Gerald R. Ford, and Preston Martin, who was recently appointed to the Fed as its vice chairman.

The comments on the money supply put the administration more strongly on the record on the need to bring the latest surge in growth into line with targets.

Loan Activity Higher in May

Reuters

PARIS — International borrowing by member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development rose in May to $9.27 billion from $8.79 billion in April and $7.96 billion in March, the OECD said Wednesday.

Overall borrowing in May on international markets also rose because of a strong rise in dollar-denominated bond issues during the month, the OECD added. Overall borrowing was $12.9 billion, up from $11.8 billion in April but below the $16.8 billion raised in March.

The largest borrowers among OECD nations in May were Japan, $1.4 billion; France, $1.3 billion; the United States, $1.1 billion; and Canada $1 billion.

U.S. Utility Misses Debt Payment, But Default Is Blocked by Court

New York Times Service

SEATTLE — As expected, the Washington Public Power Supply System missed a monthly payment Tuesday, edging closer to default on $2.25 billion in bonds floated to construct two nuclear reactors. The plants were abandoned early last year because the need for power had been overestimated and the plants were too expensive to build.

But Chemical Bank of New York, the trustee for the bondholders, has been blocked from declaring the utility officially in default. Last week, the bank was indefinitely restrained by a state court from making such a declaration.

If the court had not acted, Chemical Bank would have issued a "cure" notice giving the utility 90 days to make the $15.6-million monthly installment that was due Tuesday. If the installment was not paid by Aug. 30, the bank could ask for repayment of perhaps the entire $2.25 billion, according to William Berls, vice president for trust and investment at Chemical Bank.

Judge H. Joseph Coleman of the King County Superior Court said bondholders would not be harmed by the missed payment Tuesday because Chemical Bank had a reserve account of $93.8 million from which to pay them. About 70 percent of the 88 utilities that sponsored the abandoned plants — units four and five of five nuclear plants — have also paid $30 million into an escrow account.

Chemical Bank is being restrained pending the outcome of lawsuits filed by the bank and others in Oregon, Washington and Idaho to determine who is responsible for repayment of the debt.

[Michael Mines, an attorney for Chemical Bank, said Tuesday it was "leaning toward" appealing Judge Coleman's ruling to the Washington Supreme Court, United Press International reported. The bank should decide this week, he said.]

At the company's No. 3 unit near Satsop, Washington, about 1,300 people were laid off Tuesday. WPPSS's executive board voted Friday to shut down the reactor for three years unless financing is arranged within 30 days.

Plant No. 3, like No. 1, which was mothballed a year ago because of a lack of financing and shrinkage in the market for electricity, is backed by the Bonneville Power Administration, a federal agency that markets half the power consumed in the region.

SEC Investigating Pepsi for Fraud

By Michael Blumstein
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Securities and Exchange Commission has been investigating top officials of Pepsico Inc. for possible fraud since February, according to court documents. Three months before the investigation started, the company reported that it had overstated its earnings and assets for five years and it dismissed four managers in its overseas operations.

The commission voted Feb. 10 to begin a "private investigation" after a preliminary staff inquiry "tended to show that Pepsico, its officers, directors and others, since at least December 1978, may have engaged in fraud with respect to Pepsico's financial condition and operations, recognition of income and valuation of assets," the SEC said in papers filed in U.S. District Court.

The commission's decision to authorize the investigation and the staff's initial findings came to light Tuesday when Pepsico went to court seeking to temper the SEC's broad subpoena powers in the fraud investigation. The company is asking that it be notified about subpoenas to people outside the company.

A Pepsico attorney, in a telephone interview Tuesday, said he was confident that the company's top officers and directors would be cleared by the SEC. He said he was not surprised at the investigation, given Pepsico's disclosures last fall.

Pepsico, which is based in Purchase, New York, announced last November that its internal auditors had discovered "significant accounting irregularities" in certain of its foreign bottling operations, mainly in Mexico and the Philippines, its two leading overseas operations. A month later, the company restated its earnings for five years, reducing its net income by 6.6 percent, or by $92.1 million, and its assets by $79.4 million.

Four senior overseas managers were dismissed, accused by the company of trying to improve their performance by inflating sales and accounts receivables back to at least 1978. In its November announcement, Pepsico said, "There is no indication that this situation exists in any other Pepsico operation, or that any director or senior corporation executive was involved."

However, the SEC authorized its staff to subpoena from the company many types of internal records dating from January 1977. The subpoena, aimed at the company itself rather than at specific individuals, indicated that the commission was investigating senior officials of the parent company and not just the international division, according to a government official familiar with SEC procedures.

Court documents indicated that the commission was looking into how the company calculated its earnings, recognized income, capitalized its repair and maintenance costs and valued its assets.

In general, if a company wanted to show better profits, it could try to post sales early or spread the cost of repairs and maintenance over a longer period.

Pepsico has been complying with the SEC's subpoena, the commission said in the court documents. But Pepsico wants the SEC staff to give the company "timely notice" of any subpoenas issued to third parties, including former employees.

U.S. District Judge Abraham D. Sofaer heard arguments Tuesday but did not rule on Pepsico's request for a temporary restraining order.

SEC attorneys reached in Washington refused to discuss any of their specific findings at Pepsico.

Walter S. Rosenstein, associate general counsel for the company, predicted that Pepsico would be cleared, saying, "I don't expect Pepsico to be involved in the eventual outcome, nor its senior management, nor its directors."

Pepsico is the second-largest U.S. soft drink company, after Coca-Cola.

Japan's Reserves Rise

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan's external reserves rose $212 million in May to $24.48 billion, from $24.27 billion at the end of April, the Finance Ministry said Wednesday.

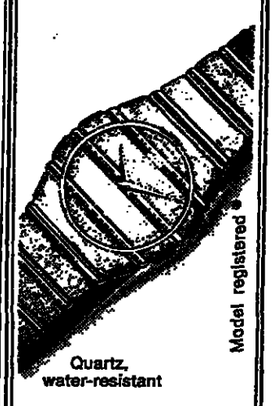
Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Prices	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.
430	13.50-16.50	——	——
450	8.50-11.50	21.00-24.00	——
470	5.00- 7.00	14.00-17.00	20.00-24.00
490	3.00- 5.00	9.00-12.00	22.00-26.00
510	2.00- 3.00	6.50- 8.50	13.50-17.50

Gold 416.00-417.50

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

PIAGET



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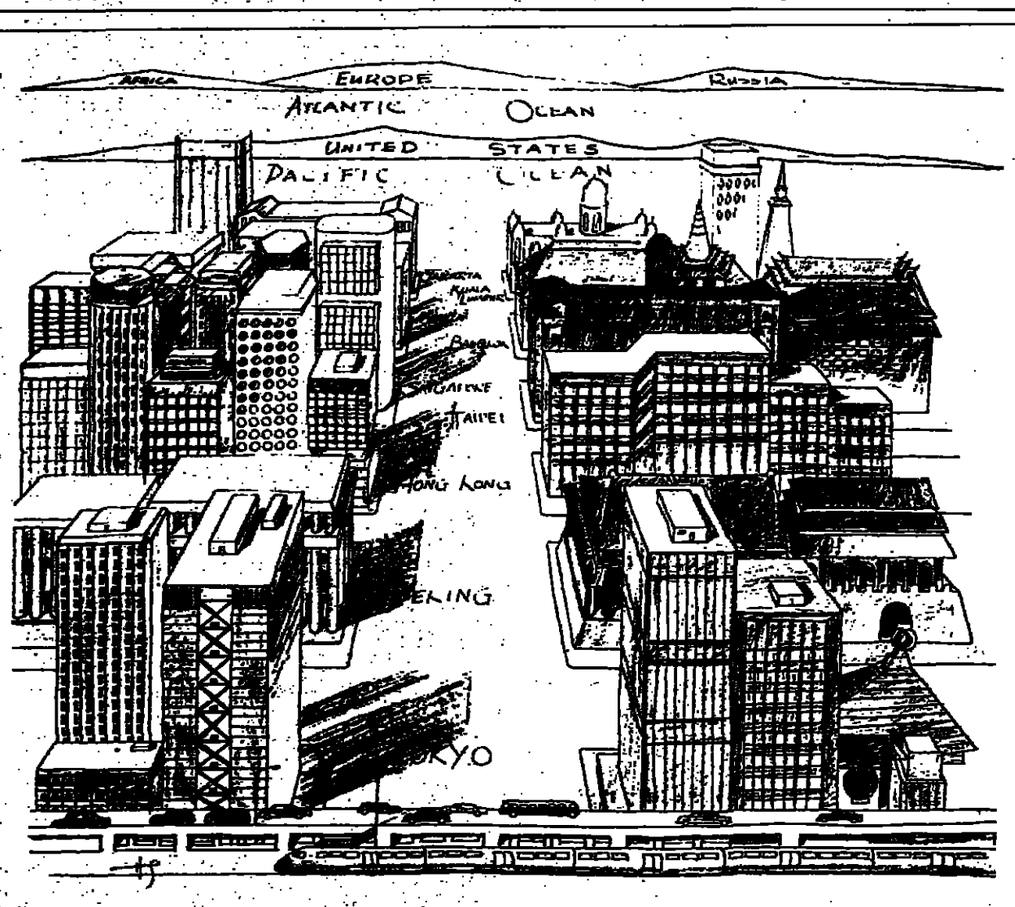

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IHT

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION AND TERMINATION OF CONVERSION RIGHTS

Komatsu Ltd.

(Kabushiki Kaisha Komatsu Seisakusho)

7¼% Convertible Debentures due June 30, 1990

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of July 1, 1975, as supplemented by a First Supplemental Indenture dated as of September 1, 1982 (effective as of October 1, 1982) between Komatsu Ltd. (the "Company") and First National City Bank (now Citibank, N.A. as the "Trustee") under which the above-designated Debentures were issued, $547,000 aggregate principal amount of the said Debentures of the following distinctive numbers has been drawn by lot for redemption on June 30, 1983 through the operation of the sinking fund at the redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof:

REGISTERED DEBENTURES WITH PREFIX LETTERS RM
(To be redeemed in full at $1,000 each)

689 1203 1204 1205 1206 1207 1208 1468 1469 1470 1471 2180 2360 2438 2439 2460

REGISTERED DEBENTURES WITH PREFIX LETTERS RV
(The principal amount thereof to be redeemed appearing in parentheses after the number)

599 (3,000) 797 (1,000) 805 (5,000)

REGISTERED DEBENTURES WITH PREFIX LETTERS RX
(The principal amount thereof to be redeemed appearing in parentheses after the number)

460 (2,000) 747 (10,000) 749 (10,000) 807 (3,000)
474 (1,000) 748 (10,000) 750 (10,000) 971 (10,000)

REGISTERED DEBENTURES WITH PREFIX LETTERS RB
(The principal amount thereof to be redeemed appearing in parentheses after the number)

575 (1,000) 1350 (1,000) 1458 (25,000) 1462 (25,000) 1466 (2,000)
577 (8,000) 1439 (25,000) 1459 (25,000) 1463 (25,000) 1470 (1,000)
1093 (5,000) 1440 (25,000) 1460 (25,000) 1464 (25,000) 1472 (25,000)
1329 (2,000) 1457 (25,000) 1461 (25,000) 1465 (25,000)

COUPON DEBENTURES WITH PREFIX LETTER M
(To be redeemed in full at $1,000 each)

977	2456	4896	5890	9519	13881	15849	19621	20900	25029	31115	44601	44753	44790	44916	45007	45073
1007	2459	4897	5925	9672	13883	16224	19622	20907	26379	31119	44608	44745	44795	44933	45008	45080
1211	2488	5192	6053	9677	13885	16820	19965	20914	27755	31121	44642	44749	44802	44945	45021	
1232	2496	5193	8059	11441	13889	17160	20250	20930	28002	31125	44649	44762	44803	44960	45025	
1236	2594	5338	8144	12401	14351	17239	20254	20939	31080	40389	44693	44763	44807	44996	45026	
1783	2704	5343	8145	12402	14352	17241	20255	20950	31081	44582	44701	44774	44809	45000	45030	
2448	3760	5551	8932	12407	14354	17242	20738	20951	31082	44583	44716	44779	44897	45003	45032	
2449	4534	5552	9480	13874	14711	17381	20871	21139	31087	44598	44722	44780	44898	45004	45055	
2451	4541	5848	9518	13875	15838	18621	20893	25027	31107	44591	44729	44788	44910	45005	45071	

The Debentures referred to above will become due and payable and, UPON PRESENTATION AND SURRENDER THEREOF (those Coupon Debentures to have all coupons appertaining thereto maturing after June 30, 1983) will be paid on said redemption date at **Citibank, N.A., 111 Wall Street, Receive and Deliver Windows — 5th floor, New York, NY 10043**, principal offices of Citibank, N.A. in Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt/Main, London, Milan, Paris, and Citibank (Luxembourg) S.A., and the principal offices of J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Ltd. (London), Banque Europeenne de Tokyo, S.A. (Paris), Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise (Luxembourg), The Fuji Bank, Limited (London), The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd. (London) and The Sumitomo Bank, Limited (London), as the Company's Paying Agents. From and after said redemption date, interest on said Debentures will cease to accrue.

Interest payable June 30, 1983 to holders of fully Registered Debentures shall be paid to the persons in whose names the Debentures are registered at the close of business on the Regular Record Date which shall be June 15, 1983 and said interest shall be mailed to the registered holders. If the holder does not elect to convert, coupons maturing June 30, 1983 should be detached and presented for payment in the usual manner.

The above specified Debentures called for redemption may be converted at the option of the holders thereof into Common Stock of the Company, American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") or European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs") representing Common Stock of the Company at any time prior to, but not after, the close of business on June 28, 1983 at a conversion price (with Debentures taken at their principal amount translated into Japanese Yen at the rate of Y294.20 equals $1) of 348.70 Japanese Yen per share of Common Stock. At the Close of Business ON JUNE 28, 1983 SUCH CONVERSION RIGHTS WILL TERMINATE AS TO ALL DEBENTURES BEING REDEEMED AS SPECIFIED ABOVE.

Due to a change in the Japanese Commercial Code effective October 1, 1982 the Company shall effect delivery of only that number of issuable shares. ADRs or EDRs representing a unit of 1000 common shares or an integral multiple thereof. For any conversion not resulting in an integral multiple of 1000 shares, the Company will pay a cash adjustment in United States Dollars based on the market price of the common stock on the Tokyo Stock Exchange and the dollar/yen exchange rate on the date of conversion. At the present time the conversion of a single $1,000 Debenture would result only in the payment of a cash adjustment and no shares would be issued. If converted on May 23, 1983 the cash adjustment would be approximately $1.778 for such $1,000 Debenture. If more than one Debenture is deposited for conversion at any time by the same holder, the number of shares issuable upon conversion shall be calculated on the basis of the aggregate principal amount of Debentures deposited.

In order to exercise the right to convert the above listed Debentures, the holder must deposit the Debenture on or prior to June 28, 1983 at any of the above mentioned offices of the Company's Paying Agents (acting as Depositories or Subdepositories) together with a written election to convert stating the name(s) and the address(es) of the person(s) to whom the ADRs, EDRs, common stock and/or cash adjustment is to be delivered. Bearer Debentures deposited for conversion must have the June 30, 1983 and all subsequent coupons attached. Fully registered Debentures deposited on or after June 15, 1983 must be accompanied by the interest payable on June 30, 1983.

On May 23, 1983, the closing sale price on the Tokyo Stock Exchange of the Common Stock was 500 Yen per share.

May 27, 1983

KOMATSU LTD.
By: CITIBANK, N.A.
as Trustee

Wednesday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Prev Quot.	Ch'ge
2	2½	Comgnl				13	6⅛	6	6	
12⅝x3	9-16	CdMor	g			50	11½	11	11	— ⅛
60¾	24¼	CdMor	g .90			49	60¾	59¾	60¾	+ ¼
17⅝	8⅛	CdnOcc	.36			31	u18½	16⅞	18½	+1¼
6⅞	2	Cardiff				3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
7⅛	2¾	Cardil				80	6¾	6¼	6¾	+ ⅜
23⅝	4⅞	Caresa	s .40	2.3	10	143	17⅝	16¾	17¼	— ½
14	3¼	CarolD	s			16	62	13¼	13¼	13 + ¼
12¾	1⅞	Caslin	s			38	6¾	12⅜	11¾	11⅞ — ½
17½	11⅛	CastAM	.60	3.5	745	23	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
37⅝	23	CasFd	2.20	6.0		1	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	11⅛	Castfn	n		24	64	16	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
8⅝	2½	CelsC	s		12	17	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	
1⅞	11-16	Centent				125	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
2⅜	1½	Centr	pl			42	2	2	2	
20	22¼	CenMi	pf3.50	12.		2170	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	
12⅝	7¼	CenSe	1.65e	13.	68	12⅜	12¼	12⅜		
10⅝	3⅝	Cetec	.16	1.5	25	29	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
19⅛	6⅝	ChadMl	.80e	4.2	14	28	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
7	2¾	ChmbH			52	754	6½	6⅛	6½	— ⅛
17¼	9⅝	ChmpP	.72	4.8	33	17	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+ ¼
41⅞	17	ChrM A	s.25	5.0	24	414	39⅝	41¼	+1⅜	
40⅝	16¼	ChrM B	s		24	6	u41	40¾	41	+ ⅛
7	5⅝	ChrMk	pf.75	11.		7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
17½	10⅝	ChfRy	1.20	8.1	26	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¼
33⅝	4⅛	Chitin	s .18	.5	29	47	u33⅝	32½	33⅝	+1⅛
20	10	CircK	.74	4.1	13	43	18⅝	18	18¼	— ¼
36½	21¼	CitFirst	.2g	5.4	6	1	u36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ¼
22½	12	ChyGas	1.20	6.5	7	6	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
27¾	19½	Clarmt	1.41e	5.2	3	27¾	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¼
24⅛	9⅞	Clarost	.40e	2.1	13	27	19½	18⅝	19⅜	— ⅛
22¼	9⅝	Clayuna	.92	4.3	14	8	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
21½	7¾	Closvr	.16	.8	17	6	20	20	20	— ⅛
9⅛	3⅞	Cohu	.16	1.8	25	29	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	— ⅛
46¾	26	Comin	g .40			10	43⅝	43	43⅝	+ ⅛
35	12¼	ComAll	.50	1.5	14	78	33½	32½	33½	+1⅛
13⅛	3¼	ComdrC				64	12⅝	11⅝	12	— ⅜
8	4	Comso	.20	2.6		165	7½	7	7¼	+ ⅛
10	4½	CompD			34	18	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
46	17¼	CmpCh			65	219	45½	45	45⅝	— ⅜
14⅝	5⅞	Conchm		3.0	10	13⅝	13½	13½	13½	— ½
8¼	3	ConcaF			23	45	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	12½	ConMed	.38f	1.6	159	22	24⅛	23½	24⅛	
25¼	11½	ConrPl			23	42	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅛
4½	1¼	Contm	wt		40	159	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅝
28⅝	12¼	ConnLb	.40	2.1	18	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
32¼	8	Conroy	.40	1.2	16	62	u32¼	32	32¼	+ ⅛
9⅛	5½	ConsOG				55	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅜
1⅝	9⅝	ConOG	wt			62	15-16	15-16	15-16	
8	5⅝	CntAir	n		19	57	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
12	9⅝	CntAir	pf			18	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
24	7⅝	ContMtl			23	80	23⅝	23	23½	— ⅛
8½	2	Corodn				22	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	8⅝	CorzLb	.16	1.0	35	628	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
11⅝	5⅝	CnCrd	n.22r	2.8	20	58	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	1⅛	Courtld	.06e	3.8	9	x21	9-16	9-16	9-16	+1-16
6½	2½	Crwlrd				38	6⅝	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	6	CrstPl	.10e	1.3	13	6	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	8¼	Crompt				25	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
33½	20⅝	Cross	s 1.10	3.8	18	286	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
21	7⅝	CrwnCk	.04	3.1	8	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	13¼	CrwnCP	.80	4.0	10	20	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	12	CwCP	B .80	4.7	16	174	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	19½	CwCP	pf1.92	7.2	7	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
11	5	Cursmt	.28	2.8	15	65	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	
12	5½	CrutcR	.28		8	54	7½	7	7	— ½
19	10¼	CrystO	.36	2.1		359	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅛
33⅝	15⅝	Cubic	s .30	1.2	13	1007	29⅝	28¼	28⅞	— ⅜
30¼	15¼	Curtice	s1.84	3.5	9	23	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
15⅝	5⅝	CustEn				62	13½	13	13⅝	— ¼
4	¼	Cyprus				3732	3⅝	3	3⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	11⅝	Cypr	pf 1.50	11.		1	u16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
D—D—D										
4½	2⅛	DWG	.28t	6.2	6	471	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	DaleEn	.32	2.4	12	95	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Daman		1.4	2	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Daman		15.	61	7	9	9	9	— ⅛
5⅝	1	Dams	wt			2	4½	4½	4½	
31	23⅛	Dams	pf3.75	13.		18	30	29⅝	30	— ½
26¼	7⅝	DatPd	s .16	.6	33	498	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅛
17⅝	11⅝	Datapm		1.9	15	31	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
11½	5⅝	DeRose			27	31	10⅝	10	10	— ⅜
33	14⅝	DelLab	.60	2.0	11	17	30⅝	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
16⅛	10⅝	DlVal	n 1.68	11.	9	10	16	15⅝	15⅝	
14⅝	4½	Delmd	wt			94	132	12⅝	12½	— ⅛
39¼	17⅝	Devst	1.40a	4.8	8	8	29	29	29	
6⅝	3	DesgnL	.49i	8.2	19	19	6	5⅞	6	— ⅛
40¼	10⅝	DevICo				74	37	36½	36½	— ½
18¼	7⅝	Digicon			5	81	8½	8	8	— ⅛
50	16⅝	Dillard	s		11	52	48¼	45⅝	46	—2¼
6	15-16	Diodes				19	63	5½	5½	— ⅛
7	2⅝	Dixico	.05e	.7	26	40	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
6	2	1-16	Dom-ePl			3803	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	— ⅛
22½	11⅝	Domtr	g 1			9	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
15	9⅝	DorGas	.16	1.1	15	622	14⅝	13⅝	14	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Dshity	.30b	2.2	15	11	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
14⅝	3¼	Downey				52	12	11½	12	
13½	3¼	Driller				34	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
40⅝	21	Ducom	.70	1.8	36	22	39⅝	38⅝	39¼	+ ⅛
1-16	⅛	Dunlop	.07c	5.8		5043	1⅛	1-16	1⅛	+1-16
26	13⅝	Dupbk	.76	3.2	11	15	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
16⅝	7⅝	DurTst	.40a	2.4	20	286	u16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	6¼	Dynlctn	.25e	1.6	10	901	15⅝	14⅞	15⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	11	Dyneer	.70	4.0	19	10	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅜
E—E—E										
17⅝	4⅝	EAC	.40	2.6	13	126	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	6⅝	EECO	.28	1.9		22	14½	14½	14⅝	— ⅜
13¼	10⅝	EstnCo	.40	4.5	78	44	13¼	13¼	13¼	
36	19⅝	Eastgp	2.52e	8.2	10	396	31⅝	29⅝	31	—3⅝
30½	7¼	EDO	s .28	.9		245	u31	29⅝	31	+1
4⅝	1⅛	ElAudO				43	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	15	ElSalv	1.40	6.4	9a	3	22	22	22	— ⅛
6	2⅝	ElecSd				6	5⅝	5	5	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Elsinor			14	126	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	EmCor			8	25	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8	2⅝	EnMgt				87	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
5½	2⅝	EngMin	.10e	1.5	34	1414	u6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+1¼
13⅛	5½	EngyRs				69	7	6⅝	7	— ⅛
7	2⅝	EnrSrv				42	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Enstr				91	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
13½	3⅝	Ero In	s		11	4	13	12⅝	13	— ⅛
88½	32½	Espey	.90	1.1	13	32	81	80½	81	
29	20	EsxRd	.72e	2.7	6	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	9½	EthLab	.20e	.8	8	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	15⅝	EvalR	n		32	29	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
13½	6½	EvrJ B	.10	.9	49	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
13¼	6¼	EvrJ A	.20	1.9	49	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ½
15	5⅝	ExecFD	.10a	.8	25	28	13⅝	13	13⅝	— ½
3⅝	1⅛	ExpISv			46	21	3¼	3¼	3¼	
F—F—F										
18½	7⅝	FPA	s			64	17½	17⅛	17½	
29⅝	10⅝	Fabind	.50	1.7	9	12	28⅝	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	FedRt	s1.08	7.2	17	23	15	15	15	+ ¼
2	⅛	FdRes	v			419	1 11-16	1½	1 9-16	—1-16
24½	9⅝	Fairmt	.10	.5	16	89	21⅝	20⅝	21½	— ⅜
15⅝	11¼	FlWyn	B .80	5.2	10	9	15½	15½	15½	— ⅜
12	5⅝	FlschP	.45f	4.1		6	11	11	11	— ½
22½	18	FltCSE	2.40	12.13		8	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
31⅝	26½	FltGE	pf 4	13.		13	31⅝	31	31⅝	+ ⅜
19	13⅝	Flogg			16	16	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
15⅝	4⅝	FlanEn			90	34	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	— ½
15⅝	6⅝	FlaGsp			7	7	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅜
21¼	9	FlaRck	.40	1.3	17	90	30	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
31¼	13¼	Fluke J	.84f	2.7	26	18	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
9⅛	3⅝	Foodrm			21	3	8	8	8	
10⅝	5½	FootMk				123	u11½	10	11⅜	+1¼
36⅝	21½	Foote	pf			6	u36½	36⅝	36½	+4½
46½	23	FordCn	g			x280	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ⅛
28	11½	ForstC	.10	.4		13	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
35	8⅝	ForstL	s		67	247	32½	31	32⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Fotomt				110	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
31½	18	FranTr	.80	2.6	13	2	31	31	31	— ⅛
12⅝	4⅝	FrMtr	n.40b	3.2	13	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
43⅝	19	FreeEl			32	9	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	— ⅛
9½	5	Friedm	.24	2.9	14	4	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
13⅝	5⅝	FrtndF			4	124	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—1⅜
12⅝	6½	Frlana	.60	3.5	6	59	11⅝	11⅝	11½	— ⅛
18½	8¼	Frischs	.40b	2.2	11	24	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅜
30½	16	FrontHd	.20b	1.1	45	99	19½	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
20⅝	9½	FrTA	wt .3bl	2.8		35	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
G—G—G										
9⅛	2⅝	GNC	En			128	7¼	6⅝	7¼	+ ½
6½	3½	GIExpl			20	15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
8½	4½	GRI			14	24	8⅛	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
8⅝	2⅝	GTI				90	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
27	4⅝	GalaxC	s		12	82	24¼	24⅝	24⅝	
5⅝	1⅝	GalaxO				429	3⅝	3	3⅛	— ⅛
35⅝	13⅛	Garan	1.20	3.5	9	87	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	— ⅜
19	10⅝	GatLit	.20	1.2	13	11	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
10	2⅝	Gaylrd				30	9⅛	9	9	— ⅜
16⅝	8	GelmS			22	79	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
6⅝	3	Gemco			28	283	u 6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
21⅛	8⅝	GDein	s		15	61	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	3¼	GnEmp				29	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	6⅝	Genisco			18	77	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
22⅝	6½	GenvDr	.28b	1.3	15	5	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ½
12⅝	8⅝	GeoRes				38	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	7⅝	GiantF	S .60	2.9	8	53	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ½
23⅝	5	GnYtl	g		189	20½	19⅝	19⅝	20⅝	— ½
21⅝	22¼	Glatfltr	1.60	3.5	11	10	u45½	45¼	45⅝	+ ⅛
36¼	16½	Glimr	.16	3.3	16	81	50⅝	49⅝	50⅝	— ⅛
26½	7⅝	Glasser	.50	1.9	12	36	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
16⅝	7½	Goldw				49	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+ ½
2⅝	⅝	GlbFld				1019	2½	2⅛	2⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	19⅝	Goldme	pf2.50	13.		7	20	19⅝	20	
14	1⅛	Gdrch	wt			222	10½	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅜
23⅝	15⅝	GorRup	1.08	4.9	15	1	22	22	22	
26	13⅝	GoulxT	1.40	5.4	9	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
13⅝	7½	GrahMt	.32	2.7	6	7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
56⅝	17⅝	GrndAu	.60	1.1	14	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	
14⅝	8⅝	GrndCh				53	10¼	9⅝	10	— ¼
42⅝	12	Grang	s		.44	189	u43⅝	41⅝	41⅝	
14⅝	7⅝	Grant	.51f	3.7	16	46	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
5¼	1⅛	Grant	wt			16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
54¼	24⅝	GtLkCh	.60	1.1	23	47	53⅛	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅜
14⅝	3⅝	Gremlin	s		25	57	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
61	23¼	GrossT	2	3.7	13	2	54	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅜
7⅝	2⅝	GuarBk			13	12	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
16⅝	8¼	GuardC	.60	4.0	21	x33	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜
33	16½	GulfInt	.72	2.2	17	3	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ½
14½	10⅝	GlfCd	s .44			213	13	12⅝	13	
32⅝	10⅝	GlfStr	.10e		3.20	119	32	31⅝	32	— ½
H—H—H										
23⅝	11	HMG	.60	2.7	20	7	22⅝	22¼	22½	— ¼
11	4⅝	Hamptl	.571	5.6	9	9	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
27⅝	10⅝	Hanld	s .80	3.2	9	6	25	24⅝	25	
5½	2	Harvey				8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
29⅝	7⅝	HbrJoS	n.28	1.0	13	43	27⅝	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
30	13⅝	Hasting	.60a	1.4	12	3	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ¼
13⅝	3⅝	HawaiA				170	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13⅝	5⅝	HlthCh				205	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
14	5	HlthE	n			93	x02	13½	13½	+1⅜
14⅛	6⅝	HlthM	.44	3.3	16	41	14⅝	13½	13½	— ⅜
8½	2⅝	HeinWr				92	6⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
12	5	Helnick	.10	.9	19	24	11½	11	11	— ⅛
17	7	Helzer				28⅝	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
5⅞	1⅛	Helder				26	5⅛	5	5⅛	
3⅝	2⅝	HelmR				335	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	HershO			44	53	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	HiGinc				87	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	7	Highld	.3e	26.		2	u15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Hindrl	.12	2.3	58	30	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ½
21⅝	11⅛	Hlfman	.16	1.0	20	32	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Hofman				19	12	4⅛	4⅛	
13⅝	5⅝	HollyCp	.24	1.9	12	42	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	17½	Horml		1.8	12	2	26½	26½	26½	— ⅜
39⅝	14⅝	HormHr	1.84l	4.7	30	152	39	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
18⅛	8	HornH	wt			30	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	
15⅝	10⅛	HouOtr	2.32e	16.		890	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅛
8½	2	Howell				58	5⅝	5	8⅛	+ ⅛
33½	17	HubelB	1.16	2.6	17	26	32	31⅝	32	+ ⅛
16⅛	7⅝	HudGn	.30	1.9	11	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	12	HumAlfa	.38	1.9	17	34	20	19⅝	20	
17⅝	5⅝	HunInt	.12	.9	22	534	u17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅛
10	3	11-16	Husky	9 .15		49	6½	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
I—I—I										
34⅝	13	ICH	.25	.8	8	26	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	ICO		4.6	76	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
16½	11¼	IMC	.28	1.8	82	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
5¼	1⅝	IPM	.441	8.8		10	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
19⅝	12¼	IRT Pr	1.60	8.6	11	8	18⅝	18⅝	18½	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	ISS	.12	.9		8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	ImpCh	.35e	4.7	15	2132	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
2-16	1½	ImpGo	.12e	6.2	7	28	1 15-16	1⅞	1 15-16	
4⅝	⅝	Imptnd				147	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
30	17⅝	ImpOil	g1.40			220	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+1⅝
8⅝	5½	Infight				131	172	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
47½	12½	Instron	.40	1.0	41	41	43⅝	41	41	—2
6	⅝	IntStv				1637	5⅛	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
5⅝	1⅛	IntSv	pf			32	5	5	5	— ⅛
1⅞	11-16	IntgEn				1974	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8½	1½	IntEnt			16	128	6	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
12	6	IntCtr	g .40			85	9½	9⅝	9½	— ⅛
8½	4⅝	Intrdc	.68f	9.1	8	5	7½	7⅝	7½	+ ⅛
14½	7⅝	Intrmk	.16	1.2		21	14	13⅝	13⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	IntBkt	.06e	1.0		373	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
13⅝	11⅝	IntPwr	.20b	1.5	8	48	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	6	IntPwr		1.6		1513	17	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
8⅝	5⅝	IntSeaw	.05e	.6	27	7	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
15½	6	IntDta			19	185	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅜
25⅝	14⅛	Ionics			16	14	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
15	5⅝	IroaBrd				74	33	13½	13⅝	13½
J—J—J										
12	5	Jocfyn	.40b	3.6	10	24	11	10⅝	11	
15⅝	8	Jacobs	.50	4.3		54	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ½
22¼	5⅝	Jensen			13	11	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
7½	1⅝	Jetron			25	22	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
10	2	JohnPd				169	9⅝	9½	9½	
31	10⅝	Jupiter			16	18	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅝
K—K—K										
11⅝	3⅝	KTelin	.40	3.7	27	31	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	3	KaypkT				12	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
20⅛	7⅝	KayCp	.15e	.8	23	x38	19⅝	19⅝	19¾	+ ¼
16⅝	9⅝	Kenwin	.80	5.4	16	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
18½	3½	Keithm	.35f	2.4		63	15	14⅝	14⅝	
26⅝	5⅝	Key Co	.25	1.0	19	19	24⅝	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	2½	KeyCo	wt			1	13⅛	13¼	13¼	
35⅛	16¼	KevPh	s .20	.6	59	263	33¼	32½	32⅝	— ⅜
5⅝	4½	Kinde	wt			312	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2	Kilern			21	7	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
6⅝	2⅛	KinArk			4	67	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	12	KingR	.60	2.6		9	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
14½	6½	Kirby			16	34	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
9¼	3½	Kit Mfg	

Computer Division Gives BASF a Lift

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

BONN — In the 1920s, German chemists experimented with magnetic iron powders to improve the compressibility of synthetic gasoline. At the same time they produced the first polyvinyl chloride films. Later these advances yielded the first magnetic recording tapes.

"Essentially, that started our involvement in recording and data storage equipment," said Karl Uhl, director of the computer products division at BASF, the world's third-largest chemical company, after Du Pont in the United States and Hoechst in West Germany.

In the 1950s, BASF began manufacturing magnetic recording tapes. Later, when International Business Machines sought alternative suppliers to Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing, BASF produced its first computer storage tapes. In recent years, as the video recording boom swept Europe, the company has become one of the Continent's largest manufacturers of video recording cassettes.

In a sense, the pattern is familiar. As the recession and overcapacity squeezed sales and hampered production in the chemical industry, Western Europe's chemical giants turned to a variety of products to broaden their sales base and bolster profits. Bayer, West Germany's No. 3 chemical company, bought Agfa-Gevaert, the photo products company. And Hoechst, the nation's biggest chemical company, became a major manufacturer of photocopying machines.

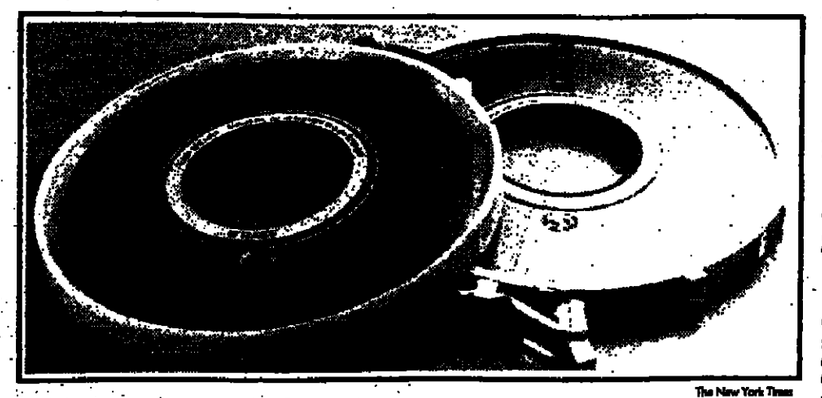
The computer products division has helped BASF. Last year, the group's pretax earnings fell 21.6 percent, to the equivalent of $417.3 million, on total sales of $14.3 billion, which was 1.6 percent higher than in 1981. But computer revenues jumped 20.8 percent, to $239.6 million. The company's executives say the computer business remains quite profitable.

BASF reported last week that world sales rose in the first quarter 1.4 percent compared with last year, to $3.4 billion. Earnings dropped, however, 35.4 percent to $118 million.

The company said the information products division fared well, but acknowledged that demand for magnetic recording devices was soft, and that Japanese competition in the field of miniature data recording equipment was severe.

Still, BASF managers bristle at the mention of diversification.

"We don't like the word because it suggests you're going into something new," said Manfred Heckle, head of the information products division. "We view ourselves as an established member of the computer community, and over the last 20 years our growth has been commensurate with the industry at large."



The New York Times

BASF's Endura computer storage tapes

Though BASF began manufacturing computer tapes and other storage devices, such as disk packs and cassettes, in the 1960s, its success in sales prompted it in the 1970s to begin selling peripherals, or computer support equipment. This equipment included disk drives and tape storage devices that BASF purchased from suppliers in Japan and the United states. By the end of the decade, the company added complete computer systems by signing an agreement to sell or lease Hitachi mainframe computers that are IBM-compatible, in Western Europe, South Africa and South America.

Last year, magnetic media, including tapes and disks, accounted for 55 percent of revenues, and computer hardware accounted for the rest. The company has factories in West Germany and Brazil as well as in Bedford, Massachusetts, and it has sales agencies in more than 70 countries.

"Our added value is in maintenance," Mr. Heckle said, citing the broad sales and service program for the company's own magnetic media products. "The average rental life time is six years, so we are investing in the service business."

Nevertheless, while service fees yield bigger profit margins than hardware sales, BASF has not neglected the basic products.

To meet the demand for smaller storage systems in the exploding market for microcomputers for home or office use, BASF has joined the drive to miniaturization. The company announced this year what it calls the world's smallest 5¼-inch-diameter floppy disk drive, with a thickness of only 33⅓ millimeters. The company has also developed new chromium dioxide computer storage tapes. Chromium dioxide is replacing ferric oxide as a storage vehicle because of its greater recording density.

The company is also experimenting with optical disks.

Nevertheless, analysts say BASF's real potential lies elsewhere.

"BASF is a chemical company, and that is their forte," said Peter Walker, an analyst at Mackintosh Consultants in Luton, England. He indicated the company was well-placed to develop more sophisticated materials for higher-density magnetic recording.

Describing the media market as "expansive and very competitive, with lots of technological change," Mr. Walker said European companies such as BASF had lost the initiative in setting norms, such as the size of new miniature floppy disks.

W. Germany Seeks Rise in Steel Quota

Industry Says Share Set by EC Is Unfair

Reuters

DUSSELDORF — The West German steel industry wants its share of steel production increased considerably when the European Community sets new quotas this month, a senior industry official said Wednesday.

Ruprecht Vondran, executive director of the West German iron and steel association, said in an interview that there were strong indications that the government would back the demand.

Since 1974, West Germany, Europe's biggest steel producer, has seen its share of steel production fall by nearly 2 percent, involving a loss of 10,000 jobs.

"West German firms have paid for the stabilization of the European market out of their own pocket," Mr. Vondran said.

He said the industry wanted an end to subsidies that distorted competition, a return to its previous market share and treatment equal to that given to companies in other EC countries.

"We expect a sizable increase for the West German industry when quotas are set," he said.

EC steel ministers meet in Brussels June 21 to seek agreement on quotas for the next two and a half years.

Mandatory production quotas and minimum prices were introduced in 1981 to try to help the European steel industry overcome years of excess capacity and falling prices.

West Germany has protested, however, that its EC partners have abused attempts to regulate the steel market to expand their shares of production and sales.

Mr. Vondran said that West Germany's share of the community's steel sales was clearly below average and that a share matching Britain's would earn it an extra 500 million Deutsche marks ($200 million) a year.

He said his association, whose members include all the major West German steel companies except Klöckner-Werke, fully supported an extension of the quota system because it provided a the extra time needed for making structural changes.

Car Production in France

Reuters

PARIS — Car production in France rose 12.7 percent in April from the same month in 1982 — to 263,300 from 233,700 automobiles — the car manufacturers' association reported. Exports in April were 6.1 percent higher at 137,600, compared with 129,700 a year ago.

Over-the-Counter

June 1

NASDAQ National Market Prices

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	3 pm	Net Ch'ge
AGS	61	24½	24	24½	
ASKC	3	24½	24¼	24¼	
Acadins	142	28	27	27⅞	— ⅛
AdvLbs	856	19½	19	19½	— ⅛
AfBsn t	7	23	23	23	— ½
AirWisc	134	17¾	17¼	17¼	
AlexBld 2	49	40	39¾	39¾	— ½
AldBn s.88	120	27½	27	27½	— ⅛
Altos	831	20¼	19½	19¾	— ⅛
Amerx h	471	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
ABnkr .50	71	14⅝	13¾	13¾	— ⅝
AGrsl s.34	530	22⅝	21⅞	22½	— ½
AlnLt s	210	16⅛	15¾	16	
AlnGo s.44	1294	73	71	71½	—1¾
ANtins .84	82	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
ASolr s	458	39¼	38	39	+ ⅜
Anadite .10	69	11½	11¼	11⅜	
Andrew	229	40¼	39⅝	39¾	—1
Apogee s.12	287	16½	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅝
ApolloC	3713	58⅛	57¼	57¼	
AsidMl	28	48½	48¼	48⅜	— ⅛
ApolloC	1465	43¼	42⅝	43⅛	— ½
ArtsBc .20b	499	17¼	17	17⅛	— ⅛
Astrosy	135	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
AtlnB 1.32	49	41¼	41	41¼	
AtlanR s	223	54	52½	54	+1½
AhedOc	6	24¼	24	24	+ ¼
Auxton s	64	23¾	22¾	23¾	— ¼
Avntek	925	27⅝	27	27⅝	+ ⅛
BPISys	80	23¾	22¾	23½	+ ½
BancO sl.36	93	33⅝	32¾	33⅝	— ⅛
BayBks 2	2	35	34¾	34¾	— ¼
BehLb .88	955	39¼	38¼	38½	— ¾
Biochm	106	16¾	14⅝	15⅛	+ ¾
Bliss t	156	19	18½	18¾	— ½
BobEv s.38	123	27½	27	27	— ¼
Branco .24	24	12⅝	12½	12½	+ ⅛
BrwTon	401	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
Bruno s.20	147	18¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅝
CCOR	86	17⅝	17½	17½	
CPRh s	262	18⅝	18½	18½	— ¼
CGAC	229	14½	14	14½	+ ½
CPT	497	29¾	28⅝	29¼	
CalMic	315	34¾	33⅝	33¾	—1½
CallonP	104	11½	11⅛	11⅜	
Calus	246	17¾	16⅝	16¾	
ChrmS s.25	121	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅝
ChprtH .60	965	35⅛	34¼	34⅝	— ⅝
ChlCh s	675	33¾	33¼	33½	
Chubb 2.92	1727	64½	59⅝	63½	+3½
Chyron s.10	124	26	25¼	25½	
Cipher s	1095	23½	22¾	22¾	— ¼
CitzSoGo .56	265	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
CityFd s	376	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	
CobeLab	176	48½	46	46½	—2
Coeur t	257	25¾	24¼	24¼	—1½
Coleman	169	25½	24	24½	—1¾
ColtFac .84	34	22	21⅝	21⅝	+ ½
ColrTis	444	24⅝	24	24	— ½
Comdisc	374	26⅛	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
ComAun	97	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
Comind .32	45	33½	33¼	33½	
ComC .24	90	37	36⅝	37	+ ⅛
Compco	269	17⅝	15⅝	17⅛	+ ⅛
CCTI	65	22½	22¼	22¼	
CmpDv	159	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
Cmarve	179	15¼	15	15¼	
Concept	451	14⅝	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
ConCpp 3.26	104	29½	29⅛	29⅝	+ ½
Consul	146	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅛
CtLzar	28	16¼	16	16	
Convpl s	1977	34⅝	33⅝	34	+ ¼
CoorVis	401	25⅛	24¾	25	— ⅛
Coors B.36	1980	21⅝	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
CoreSf 3.52	44	64	63¼	63¾	— ¼
Corvus	152	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ¼
CrimeC	15	19	18½	18¾	
CrosTr .80	369	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
Datcrd .24	180	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
DtaDis s.34	654	20	19	19½	— ¼
DataIO	281	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ⅜
Datum	47	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
DecisD	843	15⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
DelMSA .72	367	21⅞	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
Diasonc	4341	19⅝	17¾	18¼	—1
DigitSw s	1198	41½	39½	39½	— ½
DecuOv	226	36⅝	35¼	36⅝	+1⅛
Dynex	367	28	26¾	28	+ ½
EarCol	40	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
EconLb 1.04	773	33¾	32¾	32½	+ ⅛
ElPas 1.34	264	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
ElcBls s	139	29¼	28¾	28¾	— ½
ElRnt s	97	28	27¾	27¾	— ½
ElctMs	6	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
Emulx s	145	46¼	45¼	45¾	+ ⅛
EstOil .20	246	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
EvnSut	135	40	39½	39⅝	— ⅛
FormG 1.36	688	48½	48¼	48¼	+ ½
FldPdSL	133	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
Fingerm	342	13⅝	12⅝	12¾	— ⅝
Finigan	32	13½	12⅝	13	— ⅛
FirBkSy 2.80	201	53½	52¾	53	— ⅛
FirExc s	1301	19¾	18⅝	19¼	+ ⅛
FlagBk 1.10	251	30¼	30	30¼	+ ⅛
FlaNFl .96	98	31¾	31¾	31¾	
Forer	87	11¾	11⅝	11½	— ¼
FortuS	599	15	14½	14¾	— ⅛
Forum .16	1117	20½	19½	20½	+ ⅝
FramI .48	427	27¼	26⅞	27¼	— ⅛
FullHB .56	24	33⅛	32¾	32¾	
Gentch s	46	42¾	42	42½	+ ½
GenetS	1928	13¾	13	13¾	+ ⅜
GenSwi	16	18½	18¼	18¼	— ¼
Genex	251	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
GeoPzo	488	23½	22¾	23	— ⅛
GouldP .48	23	20	19¼	19¼	— ¾
GraphSc	1097	27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ¼
HBO s.10	211	34	33⅝	34	— ⅛
Hadson	159	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Hlthdv s	367	36¼	35¼	36	+ ⅝
HomeOp	451	44¼	43⅝	44¼	+ ¼
HomeFs	1002	22¼	22⅛	22½	— ½
Hoover t	203	21	20⅝	21	
HyBrTc	177	27	26	26½	
Hyster t	37	30¼	30	30	— ⅛
IMSInt .20	66	24½	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
IBC	797	15⅝	15	15½	— ¼
InfDisp	275	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ⅝
Intecom	41	49¾	47¾	48½	—1
Intel	18246	57	55½	55¾	—1½
IntrTel	850	10	9½	9¾	— ⅜
Intgrph s	829	36⅝	35½	36⅛	+ ¼
Intrmgn	287	19¼	18¼	18½	—1
Intrnec s	105	16	15	16	+ ½
InvWstl	276	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
JBRest .16	51	17½	17	17	— ⅜
Jerico s.12	617	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
Karch s	22	29¼	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
Kaiser .15r	53	21½	21	21	— ½
Kemper 1.80	181	48⅝	47⅝	48⅛	— ⅜

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	3 pm	Net Ch'ge
Kindr s	x751	20¼	19⅞	20¼	
Krov .06	255	23½	22¼	23	
LDBrnk	194	14¼	12⅝	13⅞	
LomaT .88	190	16¼	15⅝	15¾	— ⅜
LndBFl .50b	194	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
LeeDis	1334	24⅝	24	24¼	— ½
LexMds	111	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
LjbrtI s	179	23¼	23	23	
Lfinvs .24	17	31⅞	31½	31¾	
LinBrd	38	44½	44	44½	— ⅛
LoneF 1.20	30	26	25	25	— ½
MCI s	4278	48½	47⅝	48⅝	+ ⅛
MDC .16	344	19¼	18¾	18⅝	— ⅛
Manifw .80	51	20	19½	19½	— ½
MrsNt 1.20	18	34	33½	33¾	
MavPl	241	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
MaynOil	29	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
McCorm .88	301	31½	30½	30½	+ ⅜
McCarD	701	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
McRae0	141	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
Micom s	43	42¼	41½	41½	—1
Micrody .06	181	15⅝	15⅝	15½	+ ⅛
MidwAir	50	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Millipr .40	438	29⅞	28⅞	29	
MobileB	130	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	— ⅛
MonCo 1.36	525	22⅝	20⅝	21	—1⅜
Monchk	484	16¼	16	16½	— ¼
MonolHh	439	44¼	43½	43⅞	
Morrsn .40	295	17⅝	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
MotClb .10	7	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
NHDstC	997	5⅛	4⅝	5	— ⅛
NDpts .36	583	24¼	24	24	
NMicrn	122	27¼	27⅛	27½	— ⅜
Nautilus	27	30¼	29¾	30¼	+ ¼
NwMkS s	450	24⅝	23⅝	24¼	
Newmrk s	283	38¾	38	38¼	
NickOG	139	5⅝	5⅝	5½	— ⅛
NikeB s	699	19⅝	19¼	19¾	+ ½
Nordstr .56	108	77	76½	76¾	+ ¼
Norstan	18	14⅛	14	14¼	
NwNG 1.28	763	13½	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
NwNLI 1.50	315	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
NucInt	447	13⅝	12⅝	13	
OCGTc	312	11¾	11½	11½	— ½
Oceaner	52	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Onyx	465	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅝
Oxoc	387	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
PNC 1.92	171	39⅝	38⅝	39	— ⅜
PabstB .10t	163	54⅝	53	53½	+1
PandP s.20	128	33⅝	33½	33⅝	— ⅛
Parson	141	26⅛	25¾	26	— ⅛
PayNS s.56	259	24½	23	24	+1
PeoExp	505	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅜
PeopRI	251	11⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
Petrite 1	138	31¼	30¾	30¾	— ½
PicSav	230	44⅝	43⅝	44⅝	
PlanHl .72	255	26	25½	26	+ ½
PizzaTm	597	25½	24⅝	24½	— ½
PrCSt s.12	28	27½	27	27¼	
PriceCo	399	67¼	64¼	66½	—1
PrimMx	96	27½	27	27¼	— ¼
Quadrx .24	88	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ½
Quantm	87	30½	29¾	30	— ¼
Quotrn s	517	53	52½	52⅝	
RPoM .56	57	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ¼
Ropen	669	15	13½	14½	+ ⅝
Rolnrb 1.40	47	32⅝	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
Romtek	81	23¼	23½	23½	— ¼
Rowes s	110	22	21¾	22	+ ¼
RoscyE .40	319	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝	+ ⅝
Rival .80	273	15½	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
Roads 1.60	167	43½	43¼	43½	
Rockcor	220	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
Rouse .72	213	31½	31	31½	— ⅛
SCISys s	283	49½	47⅝	48⅝	
SBI 1.12	140	45¼	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
Safeco 2.40	433	57⅝	56⅝	57½	+ ⅛
StPaul 2.80	772	43⅝	43½	43⅝	— ⅛
SavWav .10	92	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
ScanOp	451	16½	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Scherer .30	65	24⅝	24¼	24¼	
SeaGol	1079	11½	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
Seagate	1517	33⅝	32⅝	33⅛	— ⅛
Sellbt s.80	26	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
Sensor s.05	x630	35¼	34¼	35¼	
SvMar s.08	314	21	20⅝	20¾	+ ⅛
SvcFrct	76	8½	8½	8½	
ShMed s.32	134	34¼	33⅝	34¼	+ ¼
Shoney s.15	96	25⅝	24⅝	25½	— ¼
Silicon	161	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
SoonrFd	30	25⅝	25½	25½	— ¼
Sovran .10b	267	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Specdy	55	16½	16	16½	— ¼
SpecCH .05	49	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
StdRbid .20	48	17⅝	17	17	— ⅛
StaMicro	466	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ¼
Sternl s	27	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	
StewStv .20	147	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	
Sykes	1702	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	— ⅜
SCTCo	79	30¼	30¼	30⅝	
Tampx 2.80	818	51	50½	50¾	+ ¼
Tandem	1691	30⅝	30	30¼	— ⅜
Tandon s	1744	27½	25¾	26	—1
TelcmA	79	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
TelPlus s	1815	28½	28	28⅛	— ⅛
Telepict	131	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
Teltrd	1673	37¼	36½	36½	— ½
TermDa	92	19⅝	19¼	19½	
Texon	47	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
ThdNat 1.30	15	38¼	38	38¼	
ThouTr s	229	23⅝	23	23	— ⅜
Tiffany t	136	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Tocom	2148	10⅝	9⅝	10¼	+1
TwstEx	99	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
TrioSdy	980	21⅝	21	21½	+ ⅛
TwnCty	77	13¼	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
UTLCo	9	46½	45½	46½	+ ⅛
Ultrav s.05t	404	18¼	17⅝	18¼	+ ½
Unifi s	319	24½	23⅝	24¼	+ ⅛
UACrm s.10	384	19	18½	18½	+ ⅛
USBcp 1	349	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
USSur	286	32⅝	31¾	31¾	—1½
UnTelev	261	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
UnvHlt	158	58¼	49½	50¼	
VLSI	1558	28⅝	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
VolNtl 1.16	288	23⅝	23⅝	23½	— ⅜
VectorG	184	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
Velo	186	5⅝	5½	5½	— ½
WshEnr 1.60	46	15	14⅝	15	
Wellcs .80	1487	18⅝	18⅛	18½	— ⅛
Willamt 1.50	231	41½	40½	41¼	
vWilsF	1676	9⅝	8⅝	8¾	— ⅜
WilshI .20	25	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
Winner s	80	15¼	15	15	
WrWhin s.52	111	26	25⅝	25⅝	
Xicor	1716	18¼	16	17½	+1½
Xidex s	327	34½	35½	34½	+1¼
YtowFf .84	570	29	28⅝	29	
Zentec	37	17½	17	17	— ⅜

Research Agency For Tin Is Near

Reuters

JAKARTA — Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand will soon sign an agreement to establish the Association of Tin-Producing Countries, the official Antara news agency said Wednesday. The association will emphasize research and development on uses of tin to help it compete with aluminum, industry sources said.

At a meeting in March in London, tin-producing countries agreed that the association would come into being when countries with a total of at least 66 percent of world production had signed an agreement to that effect.

Malaysia produces 34.81 percent, Indonesia 20.5 percent and Thailand 18.29 percent of the world output, for a total of 73.6 percent.

U.S. Steel's 'Buy British' Plan Splits Town

(Continued from Page 9)

percent, so how can it be considered terminally obsolete?

Local 4889 is seeking to mobilize the community against the deal. It is also filing an arbitration case against U.S. Steel, arguing that the proposed imports would violate "contracting-out" restrictions of its labor agreement.

In addition, Representative Peter Kostmayer, a Democrat who represents the lower Bucks County area, has drafted legislation aimed, among other things, at removing certain tax benefits that U.S. Steel would gain from closing part of the plant and replacing its products with imports.

Among the workers themselves, there is almost total opposition to the joint operation. Charles Gearhart, 31 years old and the father of five children, is a $10-an-hour machinist's helper who says he stands to lose his job if the plan goes through. He is particularly bitter about the concessions made to the company last March, which he said had reduced his hourly wage by $1.25.

"Once we gave them concessions, they told us they'd be putting money back into the plant," he said. "They lied." Mr. Gearhart, who has worked at the mill for 12 years, was interviewed along with other Fairless workers at a tavern near the union hall. He said he has worked at Fairless since high school graduation, and "if they shut us down, I have nothing."

"How much credibility can they have?" asked John DeCree, 50, a machinist's helper. "They asked for concessions; we gave them concessions. Now this. They tell us there are no orders for steel, so what are they going to do with the British steel? Where are the orders going to come from?"

Mr. DeCree, who has worked at Fairless for 17 years, said he would need at least 20 years of service to have the seniority to stay. "But even if I had that seniority, it would give me a lower-level job than I have now," he added.

According to Mr. Roderick, 2,500 members of the Fairless work force are 52 years old or more, and eligible soon for retirement and pensions. He said that retirement and normal attrition would absorb about half of the affected jobs.

One worker in that position is Wilfred Huber, 57, who said that he earns as much money laid off as he does working. Mr. Huber is a $20-an-hour "first helper" in steelmaking, and he said that if he lost his job, he would collect supplementary unemployment benefits for the four years until he was eligible for retirement at full pension.

"They couldn't hit me any nicer now," he said.

The Lower Bucks County Chamber of Commerce also is supporting the proposed plan, at least officially. There appears to be some division among the members, however. Some local businessmen have dropped out of the chamber, and Local 4889 has called for an unofficial boycott of those who have not.

"We are going to print a list of the businesses which are still members, and we'll say, 'Use your own judgment,'" Mr. Lupini said.

While the chamber would not comment, Herbert Rednor, a local lumber dealer who is the organization's outgoing president, said: "Our people and our board are in favor of the preservation of jobs and also the improvement of the employment situation in lower Bucks County."

Analysts also favor the joint venture. "Commercially, the deal makes sense," said Charles Bradford of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith. "This is nothing new, it's just the size and who is doing it. Lukens Steel, Kaiser have been importing slabs, but not three million tons a year from someone they sued for dumping." He was referring to an antidumping petition filed last year by U.S. Steel and six other producers against 11 nations, including Britain.

But whether they are for or against the U.S. Steel proposal, people here are concerned about the economic future of the area. A shaky Fairless Works, by far the largest employer in Bucks County, means trouble for managers and merchants as well as workers, and everyone wants to see the big plant prosper again.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

June 1, 1983

"The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on bona prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the NAV: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (b)—bi-monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

AL-MAL MANAGEMENT CO. S.A.
— (m) Al-Mal Trust ... $129.93

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd
— (d) Boerbond ... SF 802.45*
— (d) Conbor ... SF 701.30*
— (d) Grobor ... SF 876.00*
— (d) Stockbor ... SF 1,459.00*

BANK VON ERNST & Cie AG PB 2622 Bern
— (d) CSF Fund ... SF 22.03
— (d) Crossbow Fund ... SF 7.11
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. ... $17.82

BRITANNIA, POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey
— (w) Brit.Dollar Income ... $ 0.9270*
— (w) Brit.$ Monee.Curr. ... $ 10.480
— (w) Brit.Universal Growth ... $ 1.0420*
— (w) Brit.Gold Fund ... $ 1.380
— (w) Brit.Monee. Currency ... $ 13.05*
— (w) Brit.Jersey Gilt Fund ... £ 0.21.9*

CHARTER LIFE INS. GRAND TURK B.W.I.
— (d) Growth Strategies Fd II. ... $ 1.74
— (d) Venture Strategies Fd ... $ 2.88
— (d) Land Strategies Fund ... $ 1.27

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund ... $ 31.79
— (w) Capital Holls S.A. ... $ 10.75

CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)
— (d) Actions Suisses ... SF 295.50*
— (d) Consec ... SF 776.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ... SF 67.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ... SF 84.20
— (d) Emerging-Valor ... SF 142.80
— (d) Usec ... SF 802.00
— (d) Europa-Valor ... SF 117.00
— (d) Pacific-Valor ... SF 122.50

DIT INVESTMENT FFM
—+(d) Concentra ... DM 18.88*
—+(d) Int'l Rentenfond ... DM 73.49*

FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton, Bermuda
— (m) American Values Common ... $ 47.39
— (m) American Values Cum. Pref. $101.35
— (d) Fidelity Amer. Assets ... $ 69.44
— (d) Fidelity Australia Fund ... $7.47
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svcs. TT ... $102.97
— (d) Fidelity Far East Fd ... $ 32.07
— (d) Fidelity Int'l Fund ... $ 37.06
— (d) Fidelity Orient Fund ... $ 22.48
— (d) Fidelity Pacific Fund ... $ 143.36
— (d) Fidelity Spec Growth Fd ... $13.92
— (d) Fidelity World Fd ... $ 23.46

G.T. MANAGEMENT (UK) LTD
— (w) Barry Pac. Fd. Ltd. ... $7.88
— (d) G.T.Asean H.K. Gwth Fd ... $11.24
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund ... $ 3.43*
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund ... $ 11.26
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund ... $ 26.37*
— (d) G.T. Investment Fund ... 22.46*
— (d) G.T. Hamilo Pathfinder ... $ 12.93
— (d) G.T. Japan Small Co Fund ... $ 25.14*
— (d) G.T. Technology Fund ... $ 37.17
—+(d) G.T. Applied Science ... $ 18.20

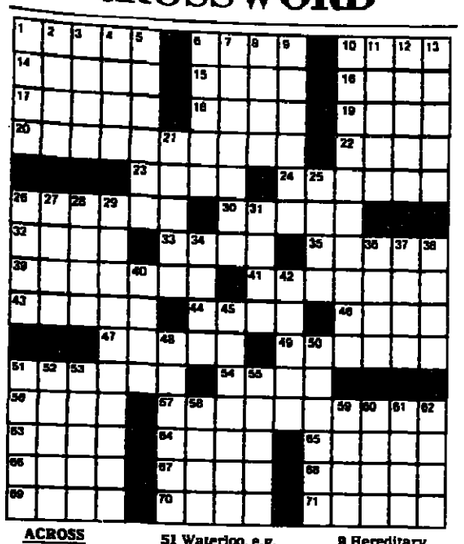
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND
29-34 Hill St, St. Helier, Jersey
—+(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum) ... $1.3422
—+(d) Short Term 'A' (Distr) ... $1.0221*
—+(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum) ... $1.1318
—+(d) Short Term 'B' (Distr) ... $0.9747*
—+(w) Long Term ... $23.68*

JARDINE FLEMING POB 70 GPO Hg Kg
—+(b) J.F. Japan Trust ... Y 3,397
—+(b) J.F. South East Asia ... $ 13.08
—+(b) J.F. Japan Technology ... Y 13,807
—+(b) J.F. Pacific Sec.S(Acc). ... 33.09
—+(b) J.F. Australia ... $ 5.47

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 486 Geneva 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Dollar ... $ 100.00
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth ... SF 932.00
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income ... SF 202.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Pacific ... SF 100.00

MERCHANT BANK & TRUST CO. Ltd
— (r) Common ... $ 6.25
— (r)

CROSSWORD



ACROSS

1 Light beer
6 Dress-shirt fastener
10 Discharge
14 Battery terminal
15 Ape
16 —— avis
17 Girder material
18 Muscat's locale
19 Neighbor of Syria
20 Brownish red
22 Mention in support
23 Dog that went to Oz
24 Glossy fabric
26 Vex
30 Bandleader Miller
32 Rose's lover
33 "—— Lynne," Victorian best seller
35 Wading bird
39 Kind of kale
41 Barren
43 A spiral
44 What Deseret became
46 —— Grasso, memorable governor
47 OPEC ship
49 Make beloved
51 Waterloo, e.g.
54 Movie dog
56 Suffix with cell
57 Bureaucrat's preoccupation
63 "It Ain't Gonna Rain——," 1923 song
64 Conversational filler
65 Katharina's home town
66 Lad
67 Junior's expletive
68 Tinker's target
69 Beast with a cleft upper lip
70 Brit. Commonwealth member
71 Adjust a clock

DOWN

1 Continue in vigor
2 Feed the kitty
3 Church or movie follower
4 German river
5 Detail
6 Skedaddle
7 Drums along the Mohawk, once
8 Browning's "—— a Villa . . ."
9 Hereditary ruler
10 Greenland colonizer
11 Actress Wilson
12 Nettled
13 Possessed
21 Kitchen device
25 Throb
26 "Illusions" author: 1977
27 Reed
28 Cultivate
29 Reddish purple
31 "—— boy!"
34 In unison, musically
36 Raise hackles
37 Spicy stew
38 Close by
40 Branch angle
42 Greek letter
45 Merchants
48 Spanish city or province
50 Somnolent one
51 Cluster; tuft
52 Don Ho salutation
53 David's daughter
55 Tax
58 Name meaning "hairy"
59 Roof edge
60 June 13, e.g.
61 Unfailing
62 Part of a crane

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DENNIS THE MENACE

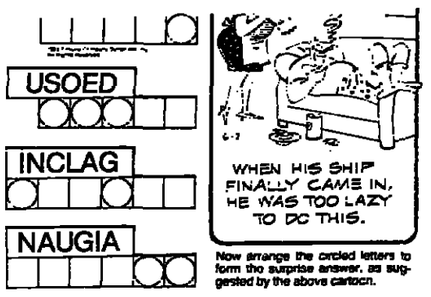
"MOM WANTS TO KNOW WHAT YOU THINK YOU'RE *DOIN'* DOWN HERE."

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words

Look! A wonderful job offer!



USOED

INCLAG

NAUGIA

WHEN HIS SHIP FINALLY CAME IN, HE WAS TOO LAZY TO DO THIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

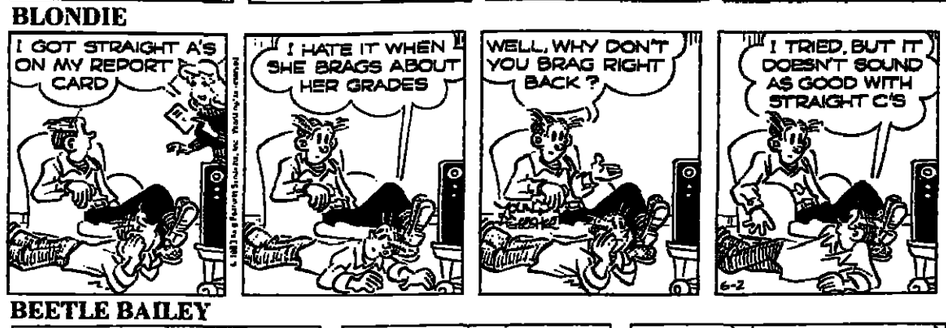
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FORUM BISON ITALIC HAWKER

Answer: He fiddles while his listeners do this— A SLOW BURN

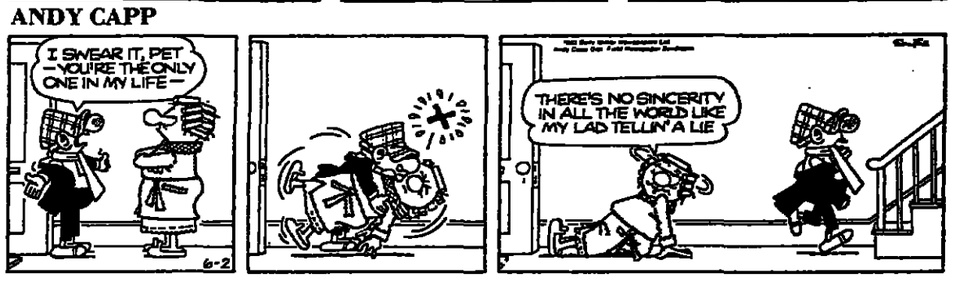
PEANUTS

BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

BOOKS

U/S: A statistical Portrait of The American People.
Edited by Andrew Hacker with the assistance of Lorrie Millman. 300 pp. $25 cloth, $8.95 paper.
Viking, 40 West 23d St., New York, N.Y. 10010 (cloth).
Penguin, 40 West 23d St., New York, N.Y. 10010 (paper).

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF THE UNITED STATES: 1982-83. National Data Book and Guide to Sources.
U.S. Department of Commerce. 1,008 pp. $15 cloth, $11 paper.
U.S. Government Printing Office, North Capital & H Streets, Washington D.C. 20401.

Reviewed by Christopher Jencks

ONE OF the more bizarre byproducts of the Reagan Administration's distaste for big government has been talk about turning over part of the U.S. government's statistical services to private enterprise. In reality, while the government is collecting, analyzing and publishing somewhat less data about American life than it did two years ago, the private sector has shown little interest in filling the gap. It has, however, continued to repackage government statistics, which it gets free, in forms the public is willing to pay for. "U/S," edited by Andrew Hacker, a professor of social sciences at Queens College, is such a venture.

Hacker's "U/S" includes fewer than 15,000 statistics culled from the Statistical Abstract and other government publications. But while it provides far less data per dollar, it embeds its numbers in prose rather than tables, displays them in large type with ample margins and provides useful explanations of where the numbers come from and what they mean. It contains too little information to be a useful reference work, but because it focuses on statistics that either tell us something about American society or have some interest as highbrow gossip, it should have considerable appeal to browsers.

The way "U/S" and the Statistical Abstract treat crime statistics provides a good illustration of their respective strengths and weaknesses. The Statistical Abstract begins its section on crime with a dramatic chart titled "Selected Crime Rates: 1971 to 1981." According to the chart and the supporting table, crime rates rose dramatically during the '70s. From 1973 to 1980, for example, forcible rapes per 100,000 inhabitants rose 49 percent, robberies rose 33 percent, and burglaries rose 36 percent. Readers who accept such statistics at face value mostly seem to conclude that the country is lapsing into anarchy.

But the data on crime in the '70s come from statistics local police departments send to the FBI every year. Local police departments only record those crimes that have been reported to them and investigated by them and that the investigating officers wrote up in a formal report as crimes that really happened. Needless to say, that method leaves a lot of crimes unrecorded.

Recognizing this, since 1973 the Census Bureau has been asking large random samples of Americans whether they have been victims of various crimes. Its surveys show far more crime than the FBI reports. But there has been no increase in the proportion of the population that reports having been raped, assaulted, robbed or burglarized. On the contrary, the incidence of all four crimes fell slightly between 1973 and 1980. What changed between 1973 and 1980 was not the amount of crime but the efficiency with which local police departments recorded crime. So, the Statistical Abstract's chart showing changes in "crime rates" measures changes in bureaucratic efficiency, not in criminality.

The Statistical Abstract says nothing about why the Census Bureau finds more crime than the FBI, or about why FBI statistics show increases in crime since 1973 which the Census Bureau statistics show decreases. It simply publishes both sets of numbers without comment. "U/S," in contrast, explains why the Census Bureau finds more crime than the FBI. But even "U/S" says nothing about the fact that FBI statistics show rising crime rates while Census Bureau statistics do not. Indeed, it provides no data whatever on changes in crime rates.

The one bit of information "U/S" does provide on trends in crime is misleading. Hacker presents a table showing that the percentage of crimes "cleared by arrest" fell between 1970 and 1980. Like the Statistical Abstract's chart on "crime rates," this table is likely to convince readers that the police are losing the war against crime. But once again this apparent trend is a spurious byproduct of improved record-keeping by local police departments. If one compares arrest rates to victimization rates, there is no evidence that the police are arresting a smaller percentage of criminals. They are just arresting a smaller percentage of the people whose crimes they record.

As these examples suggest, browsing through statistics can be instructive if they are presented in such a way that their limitations are clear. By that standard the Statistical Abstract is not just inadequate but downright dangerous. It continues to appeal to hard-core number junkies, but it would need much more detailed notes to become useful to the average citizen.

"U/S" provides more guidance for amateurs than the Statistical Abstract but not enough. Instead of formulating specific questions that readers might want answered and then trying to assemble all the data relevant to answering them, it titillates the reader with numbers; some say a lot and some little. Nonetheless, it seems to me that in this instance free enterprise has filled a real need.

Christopher Jencks is a professor of sociology and urban affairs at Northwestern University. He wrote this review for The New York Times.

Boston Reclaims Its Washingtons

United Press International

BOSTON — The Gilbert Stuart portraits of George and Martha Washington, which are exhibited on a three-year alternating basis with the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, are back on display in Boston. They will travel to the Grand Palais in Paris in 1984 as part of an exhibit of American art, at the invitation of the Musée du Louvre, Jan Fontein, director of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, said.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, after one spade by West has been doubled and raised, many players with the South hand would be content to bid three hearts. Admittedly, the spade queen is unlikely to serve any purpose, but the two aces are a potent factor and the aggressive jump to four hearts is not unreasonable.

West led the spade ace and shifted to the club queen. South won with the ace and tried a diamond to the queen. This lost to the king, and the return of the spade jack was ruffed in dummy. Things went from bad to worse when the club king was ruffed by East. When another spade was led, South thought carefully.

West was known to have begun with at least nine cards in the black suits, and needed a red jack to have a plausible opening bid. It would have to be the diamond jack for the contract to have any hope at this point, so South ruffed the spade lead with the heart queen.

She cashed the heart king and finessed the ten successfully. She then drew the missing trump and took a diamond finesse. Since the jack then fell under the ace, the two club losers disappeared from the closed hand and the game was made. In the replay, the same contract failed by three tricks after some poor declarer play.

NORTH
♠6
♡KQ84
♢AQ109
♣K542

WEST
♠AK984
♡6
♢762
♣QJ108

EAST
♠J1053
♡J953
♢K853
♣7

SOUTH (D)
♠Q72
♡A1072
♢74
♣A963

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
Pass	1♠	Dbl.	2♠
4♡	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade ace.

EUROPE

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	18	64	15	59	fr
Amsterdam	22	72	15	59	cl
Athens	26	79	17	63	cl
Belgrade	28	82	14	57	fr
Berlin	26	79	11	52	fr
Brussels	23	73	14	57	cl
Bucharest	23	73	12	54	sh
Budapest	26	79	14	57	cl
Copenhagen	21	70	8	46	fr
Costa Del Sol	27	81	15	59	fr
Dublin	11	52	9	48	r
Edinburgh	11	52	8	46	o
Florence	29	84	12	54	fr
Frankfurt	24	75	14	57	o
Geneva	17	63	11	52	o
Helsinki	16	61	9	48	cl
Istanbul	25	77	16	61	fr
Las Palmas	24	75	17	63	fr
Lisbon	19	66	12	54	cl
London	20	68	13	55	cl
Madrid	22	72	11	52	fr
Milan	26	79	15	59	cl
Moscow	20	68	15	59	o
Munich	28	82	9	48	o
Nice	25	77	16	61	cl
Oslo	18	64	6	43	fr
Paris	23	73	16	61	o
Prague	26	79	11	52	cl
Reykjavik	7	45	2	36	r
Rome	25	77	13	55	fr
Stockholm	20	68	9	48	fr
Venice	26	79	16	61	fr
Vienna	26	79	13	55	fr
Warsaw	25	77	14	57	fr
Zurich	26	79	11	52	fr

MIDDLE EAST

Ankara	21	70	7	45	cl
Beirut	31	88	24	75	fr
Damascus	34	93	11	52	cl
Jerusalem	31	88	18	64	cl
Tel Aviv	30	86	20	68	cl

OCEANIA

Auckland	18	64	13	55	fr
Sydney	20	68	8	46	cl

ASIA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	33	91	24	75	o
Beijing	32	90	21	70	fr
Hong Kong	32	90	26	79	cl
Manila	33	91	24	75	cl
New Delhi	41	106	28	82	fr
Seoul	28	82	16	61	fr
Shanghai	30	86	20	68	cl
Singapore	34	93	27	81	cl
Taipei	31	88	23	73	cl
Tokyo	30	86	20	68	cl

AFRICA

Algiers	25	77	15	59	o
Cairo	35	95	22	72	o
Cape Town	17	63	11	52	cl
Casablanca	24	75	12	53	cl
Harare	—	—	—	—	n.a.
Nairobi	25	77	12	54	cl
Tunis	30	86	17	63	fr

LATIN AMERICA

Buenos Aires	14	57	5	41	cl
Lima	29	84	20	68	cl
Mexico City	28	82	9	48	fr
Rio de Janeiro	28	82	18	64	o
São Paulo	23	68	15	59	o

NORTH AMERICA

Anchorage	17	63	9	48	pc
Boston	23	73	16	61	pc
Chicago	20	68	7	45	pc
Denver	19	66	3	37	r
Detroit	20	68	7	45	pc
Honolulu	29	84	20	68	r
Houston	25	77	15	59	cl
Los Angeles	20	68	17	63	pc
Miami	22	90	23	73	r
Minneapolis	21	70	7	45	pc
Montreal	14	57	10	50	cl
Nassau	30	86	20	68	cl
New York	23	73	14	57	pc
San Francisco	18	64	11	52	fr
Seattle	16	61	11	52	cl
Washington	25	77	13	55	pc

cl—cloudy, fo—fogge, fr—fair, h—hail, o—overcast, pc—partly cloudy, r—rain, sh—shower, sn—snow, st—storm

THURSDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slight. FRANKFURT: Showers. Temp. 23—14 (73—57). LONDON: Variable. Temp. 22—13 (72—55). MADRID: Sunny. Temp. 25—11 (77—52). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 24—13 (75—55). PARIS: Sunny. Temp. 23—12 (73—54). ROME: Warm with showers. Temp. 25—13 (77—55). TEL AVIV: Partly cloudy. Temp. 35—21 (95—70). ZURICH: Showers. Temp. 22—14 (72—57).

Imprimé par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Evangile, 75018 Paris

WEATHER

Other Markets

June 1

Closing prices in local currencies.

	Close	Prev.
HK Shanghai	8	8
HK Tel	31.50	31.75
HK Wharf	3.75	3.60nd
Hutch Whamp	11.60	11.60
Jardine Math	12.90	12.60
Jardine Sec	8	7.80
New World	3.10	N.Q.
Shaw Bros	N.Q.	—
SHK Property	5.40	5.25
Sime Darby	8.50	N.A.
Stelux	N.Q.	—
Swire Pacific	12.30	12.60
Swire Pray	5.10	5.10
Wheelock	3.30	3.225
Wheel Mar	1.85	N.A.
Winsor	4.675	N.A.
World Int'l	1.59	1.58

Hang Seng Index: 923.19
Previous: 918.59

Johannesburg

AECI	9.90	9.90
Barlow	13	13.20
Blyvoor	17.50	N.A.
Buffels	65	N.A.
Bankorand	13.30	14.30
GFSA	158	158
Harmony	22.50	24.50
Kloof	50.50	53.50
Pat Steyn	23.50	N.A.
Rustplat	10.60	10.80
S.A. Brew	8.50	8.65
St. Helena	45	45.50
Sasol	4.30	4.30

Composite Stock Index: 922.30
Previous: 917.59

London

AA Corp	521½	529½
Allied Brew	1.45	1.58
AngloAm Gld	1.16	1.22
Babcock-Wil	1.46	1.67
Barclays Bk	4.86	4.98
Beag	3.21	3.25
BAT Ind.	5.45	5.75
Beecham Gp	4.08	4.08
BICC	2.13	2.15
BL	0.35	0.35
BOC Int'l	2.12	2.14
Boots	2.74	2.74
B. Holding	2.16	2.13
Bowater	2.46	2.48
BP	3.86	3.92
Brit.Home St	2.14	2.15
Burmah	1.58	1.61
Cadbury Sc.	1.06	1.07
Charter Gold	2.80	2.78
Coats Patons	0.72	0.73
Cons.Gold Fds	5.42	5.64
Courtaulds	0.89	0.91
Dalgety	3.26	3.30
De Beers	8.66	8.67
Distillers	2.33	2.40
Drieforntein	533	541½
Dunlop	0.72	0.74
Elsburg	6.40	6.60
Free St Ged	46½	48¼
GEC	2.38	2.40
GKN	1.38	1.38
Glaxo	8.40	8.45
Grand Met	3.36	3.40
Guinness	1.06	1.06
GUS	5.55	5.50
Hanson Trust	1.92	1.93
Hawker-Sidd	3.72	3.74
ICI	4.64	4.72
ICL	0.66	0.68
Imps	1.14	1.15
Lloyds	3.56	3.71
Lonrho	1.92	1.92
Lucas	1.46	1.47
Marks-Spenc	2.05	2.08
Metal Box	1.88	1.90
Midland Bk	3.91	4.03
Nat'l West Bk	6.06	6.23
Pilkington	1.98	2.01
Plessey	0.94	0.97
Randfontein	913½	161½
Rank Org.	1.52	1.56
Reed	2.92	2.94
Reyal Dutch	26.25	26.42
RTZ	5.57	5.67
Shell	5.22	5.22
Stand Charter	4.44	4.49
Tate & Lyle	3.64	3.70
Tesco Stores	1.29	1.35
TI. Tilling	2.36	2.36
Thorn (A)	5.32	5.39
Trafalgar H	1.46	1.48
TrustHousesF	1.74	1.75
Vi Group	1.52	1.54
Ultramar	5.72	5.82
Unilever	6.95	7.00
United Biscuits	1.36	1.38
Vickers	1.89	1.11
Wor Lson 3½	35¾	35¾
W Deep	93½	92
A. Holding	5.48	5.5
Woolworth	2.46	2.48
ZCI	0.22	0.22

F.T. 30 Index: 784.60
Previous: 772.50

Milan

Bco Commerc	30.250	29.550
Bastogi	187	191
Centrale	1.815	1.849
Credito Ital	3.325	3.340
Fiat	2.845	2.830
Finsider	30.50	51
Generali	132.000	131.975
Italcementi	4.775	4.715
LaRinascente	345	345
Mediobanca	59.880	58.790
Montedison	134.75	134
Olivetti	2.860	2.840
Pirelli	2.650	2.630
Snia Viscosa	963	965
Sonda	5.090	5.090

BCI Index: 272.80
Previous: 192.21

Paris

Air Liquide	480	470
Alsthom Atl.	134	134
Av Dassault	429	431
Bancaire	239	245
Bic	574	585
Bouygues	693	696
BSN-GD	1.770	1.820
Carrefour	1.310	1.325
Club Mediter	748	780
Cofimeg Ati.	157	166
Creusot Loire	38.80	37.30
Dumez	706	730
Eaux (C Gle)	290	291
Elf-Aquitaine	165.10	169.50
Europe 1	715	715
Hachette	1.047	1.055
Imetal	53.50	54
Lafarge Cop	291	295
Legrand	1.976	2.040
Machines Bull	39	39.50
Matra	1.315	1.325
Michelin	719	716
MM Peinnar	42.10	42.50
Moet Hens	1.165	1.192
Moulinex	90.50	92.40
Nord-Est	53.60	54
Oceidentale	546	545
Orealt (L')	1.386	1.451
Pernod Ric	584	593
Perkelex(Fiel	185.10	194
Pechiney	175	172
Poclain	86	86
Printemps	112.10	115.90
Radiotechn.	368	384
Redoute	948	953
Roussel Uclaf	297	299.50
Saint-Gob	10.20	10.25
Sirdassignol	847	859
Sour Perrier	300	303
Telemecan	1.658	1.670
Thomson CSF	181	184
Usinor	1.14	1.22
UTA	192	199.50
Valeo	305	309

Asell Index: 141.73
Previous: 144.34

Singapore

Boustead	2.24	2.20
Cold Storage	5.18	5.10
DBS	9.90	9.80
FraserNeave	8.95	8.85
Hong Kong Bnks	2.91	2.86
Inchcape	2.48	2.46
Keppel Ship	4.45	4.50
Malay Banking	8.70	8.65
OCBC	10.80	10.80
OUB	5.40	5.45
Sembb Shipyrd	2.72	2.76
SI Steamship	2.54	2.46
SI Trading	6.10	6.25
U Engineers	N.T.	—
UOB	5	5

Fraser Ind. Index: N.A.
Previous: 5,478.14

Stockholm

Alfa Laval	334	335
Asea	355	408
Astra	1.475	1.774
Atlas Copco	108	113
Boliden	390	400
Bofors	265	270
Cementpiut	752	740
Electrolux	191	197
Ericsson	445	455
Esselte	230	230
Fiskbit	285	295
Forta	575	497
Handelsbanken	150	154
Saab-Scania	289	935
Sandvik	240	255
SKF	150	151
Swedish Match	211	210
Volvo	448	462

Affärsvärlden Index: 374.88
Previous: 381.49

Sydney

ACI	1.45	1.46
ANI	2.56	2.56
ANZ Bk	4.55	4.88
Boral	2.94	2.97
Bougainville	2.75	2.79
Brambles	2.71	2.70
Broken Hill P	8.30	8.30
Coles	2.73	2.73
CSR	3.81	3.78
Comalco	2.80	2.75
CRA	5.30	5.46
Elder Smith	3.35	3.35
EZ Ind.	3.50	3.96
Hooker	1.21	1.21
Magellan	2.48	2.40
MIM Hlgs	4.52	4.45
Myer Emp	1.50	1.53
Oakbridge	1.49	1.48
Pio Walsd	6.86	7.10
Pelsaldon	5	5.20
Renison Gold	4.25	4.25
Robe River	1.70	1.70
Santos	6.50	N.A.
Sleigh	0.96	0.98
Southland	0.27	0.27
Woodside Petr	1.13	1.13
Wormald	2.90	2.90

All ordinaries index: 1614.30
Previous: 1618.60

Tokyo

Akai	515	525
Asahi Chem.	310	312
Asahi Glass	578	576
Bk Tokyo	291	291
Bridgestone	480	484
Canon	1,470	1,500
Dai Nip. Print	720	719
Daiwa	530	540
Fuji Bank	500	500
Fuji Photo	1,980	1,970
Fujitsu	771	769
Hitachi	780	795
Honda Motor	625	621
Itoh	150	156
Itoh	290	292
JAL	2,310	2,310
Kajima	330	329
Kansai Pwr.	935	935
Kao Soap	568	540
Kaw Steel	147	148
Kirin Brew	430	430
Komatsu	305	314
Kubota	317	318
Matsu El. Ind.	1,500	1,500
Matsu El Wks	690	685
Mitsubishi Bk	300	300
Mitsubi Chem.	241	249
Mitsubi Corp.	301	301
Mitsubi Elec	358	344
Mitsub Heavy	207	210
Mitsui Co.	376	377
Mitsukoshi	349	370
Mitsumi	695	660
Nikko Sec	425	422
Nippon Elec.	1,040	1,070
Nippon Steel	153	160
Nippon Yusen	247	250
Nissan Motor	720	726
Nomura	695	706
Olympus	1,100	1,120
Ricoh	325	334
Sharp	1,310	1,340
Sony Corp	3,810	3,800
SumitBank	500	500
Sumit Chem.	171	172
Sumit Metal	145	18
Taisei	227	231
Taisho Mar	218	222
Takeda	802	796
Tetlin	299	306
Tokyo El Pwr	1,010	1,020
Tokyo Marine	481	481
Toray	396	403
Toshiba	348	353
Toyo Kogyo	465	487
Toyota	1,130	1,150
Yamaichi	429	428

New Index: 631.05
Previous: 636.84
Nikkei-DJ Index: 8,049.70
Previous: 8,017.57

Zurich

Alusuisse	720	738
Bk Leu	4,125	4,280
Br Boveri	1,270	1,270
Buehrle	1,440	1,460
Ciba Geigy	1,910	1,930
Cr Suisse	1,970	1,970
Elektrowatt	2,400	2,390
Fischer	620	630
Hoff-Roche B	8,600	8,625
Juchard	5,700	5,725
Jelmoli	1,525	1,491
Landis Gyr	1,300	1,320
Nestle	3,950	4,015
Sandoz	4,900	4,950
SBS	312	311
Schindler	2,150	2,150
Sulzer	N.Q.	—
Swissair	770	779
UBS	3,165	3,175
Winterthur	3,600	3,610
Zurich Ins.	16,700	17,000

SBC Index: 240.10
Previous: 242.10

Canadian Stock Markets

May 31

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked $.

Toronto

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
19049 AMCA Int	26	25	26½	— ¼
400 Abit Price	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¼
402 Acklands	16	16	16	
30950 Agnico E	20½	18¾	19¼	—1½
3600 Agra Ind A	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
17757 Alb Energy	17¾	17	17	— ¼
340 Alta Nat	27½	27	27½	— 1
200 Alas Cent	31½	31½	31½	
1000 Alcanna Sr	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¼
680 Argus C cr	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
600 Atco I f	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
23074 BP Res	24¼	24	24	— ⅛
25170 Bank N S	44½	43¾	44	
250 Baton A f	15	15	15	
21595 Bralor Res	67	64	64	— ¼
19220 Bramalea	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
3800 Brenda M	19¾	18¾	19	— ¾
3677 BCFP	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
14775 BC Res	365	350	365	
17050 BC Phone	19⅝	19¼	19¾	+ ⅛
3370 Brunswk	17½	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
37487 CAE	12⅛	12	12⅛	
146201 Cad Fry	9¾	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
8050 Cantia	31⅝	32¼	32¼	—1½
21700 C Nor West	28	27	27	— ¼
300 C Packrs	41¼	41¼	41¼	
1290 Can Trust	41½	41	41	
200 C Tung	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
500 CGE	60	60	60	
27329 Cl Bk Com	37½	37¼	37¼	+ ⅛
14490 Can P Em	23⅞	23½	23½	— ½
16900 Can Nat Res	195	190	194	+ 4
3747 CTire A f	62¼	61½	61½	— ¼
62 C Util B	13⅝	13¾	13¾	— ½
23925 Canusa	325	318	318	—15
32700 Cara	11½	11½	11⅝	+ ½
16357 Celanese	910	9¼	10	+ ½
6400 Cherokee	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
100 CHUM	19½	19½	19½	— ½
2900 Can Distrs	22½	22	22½	+ ¼
3720 Can Foods	280	275	275	— 5
11950 CTL Bank	14⅛	13¾	14	
3900 Convertrs	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
2200 Conwest A	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
1000 Corona R	430	415	430	
3100 Corona A	15	15	15	+ ¼
2100 Craigmt	191	190	191	+ 1
29400 Cscr Res	244	231	231	—10
1200 Devalon	226	225	220	—10
1500 Dom A f	200	200	200	
19954 Denison	41⅞	41⅝	41½	— ⅛
1200 Develcon	23¾	23	23¼	+ ¼
48300 Dickson A f	5⅞	6¾	6¾	— ¾
18150 Dickson B	5⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ½
9534 Domtar I	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
23393 Dofasco A	54¾	48½	48½	— ¼

SPORTS

The Associated Press

Mats Wilander

'. . . I cannot remember ever winning 23 points in a row before.'

Wilander Beats McEnroe, Gains Semis

Rain Thwarts French Open Quarterfinalists Vilas, Higueras in 5th Set

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Defending champion Mats Wilander of Sweden won 23 consecutive points en route to defeating second-seeded American John McEnroe, 1-6, 6-2, 6-4, 6-0, in a quarterfinal match Wednesday at the French Open Tennis Championships.

After a brilliant first set, in which he played a serve-and-volley game on the slow clay of Roland Garros Stadium, McEnroe folded; in the end, he was humiliated — winning only seven of the match's last 47 points.

The tournament's last quarterfinal was halted by rain and failing light Wednesday. After 4 hours 13 minutes, plus 90 minutes of rain delay, No. 8 seed José Higueras of Spain led fourth-seeded Argentine Guillermo Vilas, 6-2, 6-7, 6-1, 4-6, 2-1 (15-love). The match was to resume Thursday, with the winner to face Wilander.

The other semifinal will pit Frenchmen Yannick Noah and Christophe Roger-Vasselin.

Wilander's phenomenal run turned the match around at a time when the 18-year-old seemed about to lose the third set. McEnroe led, 4-2, and was at 40-15; he had an easy forehand for a 5-2 lead, but missed. That started it.

Wilander took the next four points and the game. He then won four successive love games, taking him to 1-0 in the fourth set, and went to 40-love in the set's second game before McEnroe broke the spell.

At the start of the match McEnroe seemed ready to wipe Wilander off the court. The Swede played his usual cautious baseline game, and a series of McEnroe drop shots left him flat-footed at the back of the court. "It surprised me," Wilander said. "I had never seen John play shots like that. I didn't know he could do it."

But the No. 5 seed refused to abandon his tactics. He started the second set with a service break; McEnroe pulled level at 2-2, but then lost his own serve and, finally, the set.

With a deft combination of drop shots, stinging volleys and passing shots down both wings, McEnroe swept to a 3-0 third-set lead and held his one-break advantage until the match turned dramatically in the seventh game.

The real crunch came after Wilander had served to pull even, 4-4. On the first point of the ninth game, the American's stop volley was ruled out. McEnroe disputed the call, but after a delay of several minutes the chair umpire upheld the decision.

At that point, the American's concentration seemed to evaporate. The microphone on the umpire's chair went dead, and so did McEnroe. He went on to lose the game at love, his second his succession; there were three more in a row yet to come.

"I cannot remember ever winning 23 points in a row before," said Wilander.

McEnroe, 24, admitted he let the match slide away. "I choked in the third set. I should have won that set 6-1.

"I let up and couldn't get my concentration back again. It started when I missed a few balls. It happens to me more on clay than on other surfaces. There are no excuses. He played a lot better than I did."

Observed Wilander of McEnroe's third-set lapse: "He argued over a line call. It didn't disturb me, but I think it disturbed him. I think he should do this a bit less, and then he would play a bit better."

McEnroe had won his three previous encounters with Wilander, including a 6½-hour Davis Cup match in St. Louis last year and two exhibitions. "But this was the first time we had met on clay, which is my surface," Wilander said. "It is very different from the faster courts."

McEnroe saw himself as coping better on clay — "but I still need to improve. There is no reason why I can't beat these guys here. But if you play badly, you deserve to lose."

The women's semifinals were also scheduled for Thursday.

United Press International

John McEnroe

'. . . But if you play badly, you deserve to lose.'

Ojeda, Stanley Nip White Sox, 2-1

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BOSTON — Bobby Ojeda and Bob Stanley combined on a seven-hitter to conduct Floyd Bannister as the Boston Red Sox edged Chicago, 2-1, here Tuesday night and snapped a four-game White Sox winning streak.

Ojeda (3-1) gave up a first-inning home run to Carlton Fisk but allowed only three more singles before being relieved by Stanley in the sixth with a runner on second. Stanley gave up three more singles, two in the ninth, while earning his 10th save. Stanley, who has figured in 11 of Boston's last 20 victories, has a league-leading earned-run average of 1.09.

The winners got to Bannister for their runs in the fourth. Tony Armas started the rally by poking a single to right. Wade Boggs lined a single to left and took second as Armas beat a throw to third. Reid Nichols's single scored Armas; Boggs moved to third on the play and scored on Dave Stapleton's sacrifice fly.

Bannister (2-7) walked one and struck out nine in going the distance. The White Sox, who had hit 23 homers in their last 11 games and were batting .299 as a team before Tuesday, reverted to form — they had scored only nine runs in Bannister's six other losses. "I just have to go out and do the best I can," said the left-hander. "Some things you can't control."

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Brewers 5, A's 2

In Milwaukee, Robin Yount's two-run double keyed a four-run third and Moose Haas scattered eight hits to help the Brewers to a 5-2 decision. Oakland's sixth straight loss. Yount took nine stitches in his left shin after colliding with Oakland catcher Mike Heath later in the third.

Indians 5, Mariners 2

In Cleveland, Andre Thornton hit his sixth home run of the season to highlight the Indians' 5-2 victory over Seattle. Thornton's was the first homer by a Cleveland batter at Municipal Stadium — 652 home-team at-bats — since opening day.

Yankees 5, Angels 3

In New York, Ken Griffey's two-out, two-run single capped a four-run eighth that gave the Yankees their fifth straight triumph, 5-3 over California.

Twins 10, Orioles 3

In Minneapolis, Randy Bush and Gary Gaetti each drove in three runs and rookie Ken Schrom posted his fourth victory without a loss as the Twins broke a five-game losing streak with a 10-3 romp over Baltimore. Schrom allowed seven hits in his first complete game in the majors.

Royals 6, Rangers 5

In Arlington, Texas, Hal McRae's two-run double capped a four-run fourth and rookie left-hander Bud Black won his second straight as Kansas City handed Texas its ninth loss in 11 games, 6-5.

Astros 12, Cubs 10

In the National League, in Chicago, Phil Garner's three-run double was the key to a seventh-inning rally that led Houston to a 12-10 verdict over the Cubs. The Astros bombed five pitchers for 19 hits, four of them by Ray Knight. Frank LaCorte (3-2) was the winner. Craig Lefferts (0-3) took the loss.

Reds 2, Cardinals 1

In St. Louis, Charlie Puleo and Bill Scherrer combined on a six-hitter and Paul Householder and Alan Knicely singled in runs to lead Cincinnati past the Cardinals, 2-0. Despite a strong five-hitter, Joaquin Andujar — who has not beaten the Reds since 1979 — saw his record fall to 3-7.

Dodgers 4, Phillies 1

In Los Angeles, Greg Brock and Steve Yeager hit home runs and Jerry Reuss pitched a seven-hitter to pace the Dodgers' 4-1 victory over Philadelphia. Brock's 10th homer of the year broke a fifth-inning 1-1 tie.

Giants 2, Mets 1

In San Francisco, Darrell Evans hit his 12th home run of the year and Bill Laskey and Gary Lavelle combined on a four-hitter as Giants edged New York, 2-1. Laskey went 7⅔ innings in winning his seventh straight after four losses.

Padres 5, Expos 3

In San Diego, Steve Garvey hit his ninth homer of the year with one out in the eighth to break a 3-3 tie and spur the Padres to a 5-3 defeat of Montreal, the Expos' fourth straight loss.

Braves 10, Pirates 2

In Pittsburgh, Claudell Washington and Brett Butler had two-run triples and Bob Horner hit a three-run home run as Atlanta routed the Pirates, 10-2. In the five innings he worked, winner Phil Niekro (2-4) struck out two for a career total of 2,813, moving him past Cy Young and into 11th place on the all-time strikeout list.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	25	18	.581	—
Montreal	22	21	.512	3
Philadelphia	22	22	.500	3½
Pittsburgh	18	24	.429	6½
Chicago	17	25	.378	8
New York	16	25	.364	9½
WEST				
Los Angeles	32	14	.696	—
Atlanta	30	17	.638	2½
San Francisco	26	21	.553	6½
Cincinnati	22	27	.449	11½
San Diego	21	25	.457	11
Houston	22	28	.440	12

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	26	19	.578	—
Boston	26	20	.565	½
New York	25	21	.543	1½
Baltimore	26	22	.542	1½
Milwaukee	23	21	.523	2½
Detroit	22	22	.489	4
Cleveland	21	25	.457	5½
WEST				
California	27	20	.574	—
Kansas City	21	20	.512	3
Texas	22	24	.478	4½
Oakland	22	25	.468	5
Chicago	20	25	.444	6
Minnesota	22	28	.440	6½
Seattle	20	30	.400	8½

Baseball Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Batting: Madlock, Phi., .352; Knight, Hou., .340; Evans, S.F., .338; Benedict, Atl., .333; McGee, St.L., .328.

Runs: Murphy, Atl., 42; Garvey, S.D., 35; Evans, S.F., 35; LaMaster, S.F., 33; Raines, Mon., 31.

RBIs: Murphy, Atl., 39; Garner, Hou., 35; Hendrick, St.L., 33; T.Kennedy, S.D., 33; Brock, L.A., 31; Dawson, Mon., 31.

Hits: Thon, Hou., 62; R.Ramirez, Atl., 59; Dawson, Mon., 57; Garvey, S.D., 56; Murphy, Atl., 56; Oester, Cin., 56.

Doubles: J.Ray, Phi., 13; K.Hernandez, St.L., 13; 7 tied with 12.

Triples: Moreno, Hou., 5; Butler, Atl., 4; Dawson, Mon., 4; Raines, Mon., 4; S.Sax, L.A., 4; Washington, Atl., 4.

Home Runs: Evans, S.F., 12; Murphy, Atl., 12; Guerrero, L.A., 11; Brock, L.A., 10; Kingman, N.Y., 10.

Stolen Bases: Lacy, Phi., 16; Moreno, Hou., 16; S.Sax, L.A., 14; Wilson, N.Y., 14; Redus, Cin., 13; Thon, Hou., 13.

Pitching: A.Perez, L.A., 5-1, .833, 2.88; P.Perez, Atl., 5-1, .833, 2.88; LaPoint, St.L., 4-1, .800, 2.27; Stewart, L.A., 4-1, .800, 1.85; McMurtry, Atl., 3-2, .778, 2.84; Rogers, Mon., 7-2, .778, 2.34; Soto, Cin., 7-2, .778, 2.77.

Strikeouts: Carlton, Phi., 79; Soto, Cin., 76; McWilliams, Phi., 69; Rogers, Mon., 67; Berenguy, Cin., 65; Valenzuela, L.A., 65.

Saves: Lavelle, S.F., 8; S.Howe, L.A., 7; Bedrosian, Atl., 6; Forster, Atl., 6; Minton, S.F., 6.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Batting: Carew, Cal., .443; Brett, K.C., .371; Boggs, Bos., .362; McRae, K.C., .358; Multiniks, Tor., .348.

Runs: Castino, Min., 39; Brett, K.C., 36; Ford, Bal., 32; Boggs, Bos., 31; Ripken, Bal., 31; Yount, Mil., 31.

RBIs: Ward, Min., 37; Kittle, Chi., 36; Rice, Bos., 35; Brett, K.C., 33; Grapp, Min., 34.

Hits: Carew, Cal., 74; Boggs, Bos., 62; Castino, Min., 62; Yount, Mil., 60; Ford, Bal., 56.

Doubles: Hrbek, Min., 18; Barfield, Chi., 15; Ford, Bal., 15; Wilson, K.C., 14; S.Henderson, Sea., 14.

Triples: G.Wilson, Det., 5; Winfield, N.Y., 5; C.Moore, Mil., 4; Griffin, Tor., 4; Herndon, Det., 4.

Home Runs: Brett, K.C., 11; DeCinces, Cal., 11; Kittle, Chi., 11; Rice, Bos., 10; Castino, Min., 9; L.A.Parrish, Tex., 9; Lynn, Cal., 9; Upshaw, Tor., 9; Winfield, N.Y., 9.

Stolen Bases: J.Cruz, Sea., 32; W.Wilson, K.C., 30; R.Henderson, Oak., 18; R.Law, Chi., 18; M.Davis, Oak., 15.

Pitching: Finnegan, Bal., 6-0, 1.000, 2.73; Richard, Min., 4-0, 1.000, 3.19; Klass, Cal., 6-1, .857, 3.33; R.L.Jackson, Tor., 4-1, .800, 4.42; Whitehouse, Min., 4-1, .800, 2.82.

Strikeouts: Stieb, Tor., 72; Shirley, Cle., 4; Morris, Det., 42; Wilcox, Det., 52; Norris, Hou., 50.

Saves: Quisenberry, K.C., 13; Caudill, Sea., 11; Stanley, Bos., 10; Gossage, N.Y., 9; J.Davis, Min., 9.

Yankee Owner Suspended For Criticism of Umpires

By Murray Chass

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — George Steinbrenner has been suspended for the second time in his 11 seasons as principal owner of the New York Yankees. This time, in an unprecedented move, the suspension was imposed late Tuesday by the American League president, Lee MacPhail, for Steinbrenner's repeated public harangues of league umpires.

Under terms of the suspension, which takes effect Friday, Steinbrenner cannot attend games or be in his office at Yankee Stadium until June 10. Steinbrenner, who lives in Tampa, Florida, and frequently travels on business for the American Shipbuilding Co., often goes a week or more without seeing games or being at the stadium.

MacPhail acknowledged that, noting: "This is more symbolic than anything. However, it's as strong a symbolism as I can come up with."

This is believed to be the first time any league president has suspended an owner. The commissioner, Bowie Kuhn, suspended Steinbrenner on Nov. 27, 1974, following the owner's guilty plea to charges stemming from illegal contributions to the 1972 presidential re-election campaign of Richard Nixon. That suspension was to have been for two years, but Kuhn lifted it nine months early.

Last April 18, Kuhn fined Steinbrenner $50,000 for remarks he made during spring training questioning the integrity of National League umpires. A source familiar with the fine said Kuhn had first considered suspending the owner for two months.

In a statement at Yankee Stadium Tuesday night, Steinbrenner said: "I have no intention of appealing the suspension regardless of whether I feel it is proper or improper, because I am convinced that Lee feels in his own mind that this is the course of action to take."

MacPhail said he took the action under the section of the league constitution that allows him to fine or suspend various categories of baseball people, including "other employes" of clubs, for action not in the best interests of baseball.

The action that triggered the latest suspension came Friday night, when Steinbrenner issued a statement highly critical of umpiring decisions in the Yankees' game against Oakland. In addition to questioning balls-and-strikes calls, Steinbrenner criticized home-plate umpire Derryl Cousins's decision to eject Dave Winfield of the Yankees and not Mike Heath, the Oakland catcher, with whom Winfield had tangled after a brushback incident.

Steinbrenner had watched the game on television.

Tuesday night, before the Yankees played California, Steinbrenner said he would "continue to speak out any time I feel my players are being thrown at or not properly protected."

Announcing the suspension, MacPhail said "There is concern and dissatisfaction on the part of the league that the game on the field should constantly have to be encumbered with the machinations and publicity pronouncements of the owner."

"The American League has experienced repeated problems with Mr. George Steinbrenner's mode and philosophy of operating the Yankees with respect to the umpiring of games. This philosophy has been apparent in their publications and their television commercials, in action on the field and in the public statements of Mr. Steinbrenner."

Transition

BASEBALL

American League

BOSTON—Called up Dennis Boyd, pitcher, from Pawtucket of the International League. Returned Marty Barrett, pitcher, on option to Pawtucket.

NEW YORK—Recalled Steve Balboni, first baseman, from Columbus of the International League. Designated Doyle Alexander, pitcher, for assignment.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

CINCINNATI—Signed Jimmy Turner, cornerback.

CLEVELAND—Traded Henry Sheppard, offensive lineman, to the L.A. Raiders for a 1984 draft choice.

United States Football League

DENVER—Named Glenn Hyde, offensive tackle, as offensive line player-coach and Michael Church as defensive line coach.

HOUSTON—Named Jack Pardee head coach and signed him to a five-year contract.

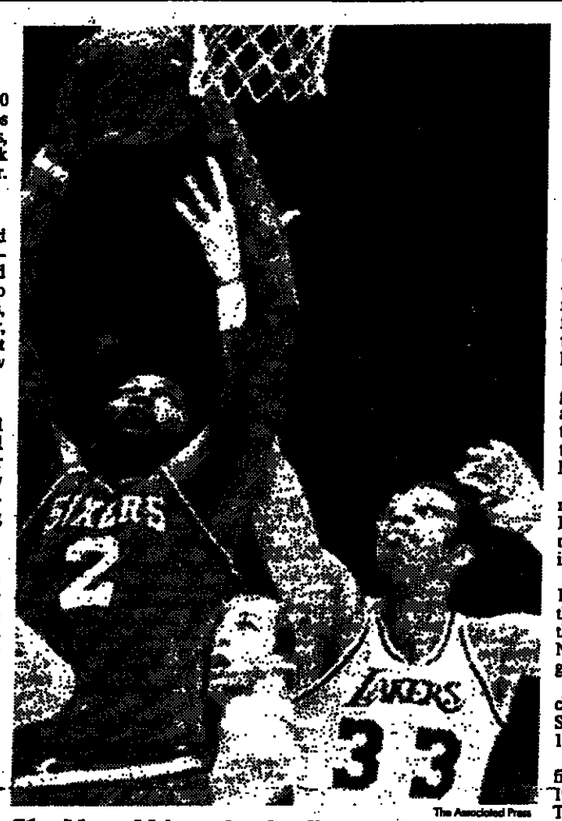
HOCKEY

National Hockey League

WASHINGTON—Announced that they will not renew the contracts of Milan Novy, center, Randy Holt, defenseman, and Ted Bulley, left-wing.

COLLEGE

THEIL—Named Michael Griffin head basketball coach.



The Associated Press

76er Moses Malone, the playoffs' most valuable player, beating Kareem Abdul-Jabbar (33) for a lay-up in Game 4.

Tuesday's Baseball Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago	100 000 000—1 7 0	
Boston	000 200 00x—2 8 1	

F.Bannister and Hill; Ojeda, Stanley (6) and Newman. W—Ojeda, 3-1. L—F.Bannister, 2-7. HR—Chicago, Fisk (5).

Seattle	000 000 200—2 6 2	
Cleveland	020 200 00x—5 8 0	

G.Nelson, B.Clark (4) and Sweet; Eichelberger, Spillner (7) and Hassey. W—Eichelberger, 2-3. L—G.Nelson, 0-1. HRs—Seattle, D.Henderson (5). Cleveland, Thornton (6).

California	000 000 300—3 6 1	
New York	100 000 00x—5 5 1	

Travers, Witt (8), Hassler (8) and Boone; Rawley, D.Murray (7) and Wynegar. W—D.Murray, 1-1. L—Witt, 3-5.

Oakland	000 002 000—2 8 1	
Milwaukee	004 100 00x—5 10 0	

Conroy, Baker (4) and Heath; Haas and Yost. W—Haas, 3-1. L—Conroy, 0-1.

Baltimore	200 000 001— 3 7 0	
Minnesota	010 410 40x—10 16 0	

G.Davis, Weichel (4), Manoleito (7) and Nolan; Schrom and Engle. W—Schrom, 4-0. L—G.Davis, 3-2. HR—Baltimore, E.Murray (6).

Kansas City	020 400 000—6 9 1	
Texas	001 002 020—5 7 1	

Black, Armstrong (7), Quisenberry (8) and Wathan; Darwin, Tanana (9), D.Jones (9) and Sundberg. W—Black, 2-0. L—Darwin, 3-5. HR—Texas, B.Bell.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Houston	021 401 400—12 19 1	
Chicago	013 005 100—10 13 1	

Ruhle, LaCorte (6), D.Smith (7) and Ashby; Moskau, Proly (4), Lefferts (6), L.e.Smith (7), Campbell (9) and Lake. W—LaCorte, 3-2. L—Lefferts, 0-3. HRs— Houston, Ashby (4), Garner (7), Tolman (2). Chicago, Sandberg (2).

Atlanta	002 300 140—10 12 0	
Pittsburgh	000 100 010— 2 6 0	

P.Niekro, Bedrosian (6) and Benedict, Pocoroba (3); Tunnell, Guante (4), Sorrento (7), Niemann (9). W—P.Niekro, 2-4. L—Tunnell, 1-2. HRs—Atlanta, Horner (8). Pittsburgh, Madlock (2).

Cincinnati	010 100 000—2 5 0	
St. Louis	000 100 000—1 6 1	

Puleo, Scherrer (8) and Knicely; Andujar, Bair (9), Kaat (9), Lahti (9) and Porter. W—Puleo, 1-2. L—Andujar, 3-7.

Montreal	000 300 000—3 8 3	
San Diego	000 000 32x—5 7 1	

Welsh, Reardon (7) and Carter; Whitson, Soto (6), Montefusco (8) and T.Kennedy. W—Montefusco, 3-1. L—Reardon, 2-3. HR—Montreal, Little (1). San Diego, Garvey (9).

Philadelphia	000 010 000—1 7 1	
Los Angeles	100 010 20x—4 5 2	

Hudson, Holland (8) and B.Diaz; Reuss and Yeager. W—Reuss, 6-3. L—Hudson, 0-1. HRs—Los Angeles, Brock (10), Yeager (8).

New York	001 000 000—1 4 2	
San Francisco	101 000 00x—2 9 1	

Holman, Sisk (7) and R.Reynolds; Laskey, Lavelle (8) and May. W—Laskey, 7-4. L—Holman, 0-3. HR—San Francisco, Evans (12).

Piggott Wins Derby Stakes On Teenoso

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

EPSOM, England — Lester Piggott won a record ninth Derby Stakes Wednesday when he drew clear aboard Teenoso to take the 204th edition of the classic flat race for 3-year-old colts.

The 9-2 favorite, a U.S.-bred owned by Eric Moller and trained by Geoff Wragg, hit the front 2½ furlongs from the end of the 1½-mile (2.4-kilometer) race and finished three lengths ahead of Carlingford Castle, an Irish-bred 14-1 shot ridden by Michael Kinane. It was another three lengths back to the 18-1 Shearwalk, ridden by Walter Swinburn.

Over heavy ground, Teenoso clocked two minutes, 49.07 seconds — the slowest time for a Derby winner since 1891.

Extending his own Derby Stakes record, Piggott, 47, kept Teenoso well placed from the start and drove him to the front as the field rounded Tattenham Corner and headed for home. "I could not believe how well I was going," said Piggott. "I just let him go when we straightened up."

76ers Sweep Lakers for Title

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

INGLEWOOD, California — The Philadelphia 76ers, with Moses Malone and Julius Erving leading the way in the second half, ended seven seasons of frustration and won the National Basketball Association championship here Tuesday

NBA FINALS

night by sweeping the best-of-seven final with a 115-108 victory over the defending champion Los Angeles Lakers.

Erving scored seven points in the game's final two minutes and Philadelphia, coming from behind for the fourth straight game, capped the best playoff showing in NBA history.

Malone was unanimously named most valuable player of the series. He finished with 24 points and 23 rebounds in the title-winner; Erving had 21 points.

In winning their first title since 1967, the 76ers had a 12-1 record in three post-season series to become the first team in the 37 years of NBA playoffs to lose only one game en route to the title.

It was the first 4-0 finish in the championship series since Golden State thrashed Washington in 1975.

Philadelphia had been in the finals on three occasions since 1977, losing each time in six games. The 76ers bowed to Portland in 1977 and to the Lakers in 1980 and last year.

After last season's latest disappointment, Philadelphia signed Malone, a free-agent center, to a six-year, $13-million contract. Anyone who wondered whether he was worth it had only to watch the championship series.

If Erving is the doctor, Malone is the undertaker. He buried the Lakers with 10 fourth-period rebounds.

Cumulatively outscored by 173-130 in the second halves and by 91-64 in the fourth quarters of the first three games, Los Angeles again was solidly outplayed in the finale's final two periods. The Lakers had a 65-51 halftime lead and still led, 93-82, after three periods, but were dominated in the fourth quarter, 33-15.

Los Angeles, which played without starting guard Norm Nixon and key reserve Bob McAdoo because of injuries, were forced to play Earvin Johnson for the full 48 minutes. He finished with 27 points, while teammate Kareem Abdul-Jabbar had 28 and Jamaal Wilkes added 21. Andrew Toney had 23 points and Maurice Cheeks 20 for the 76ers.

The Lakers led, 106-103, on an Abdul-Jabbar basket with 2:44 to go. But they scored only two free throws the rest of the way as Erving went wild.

Malone had seen it coming. "When we got down by one," he said, "I could see them tightening up. They were thinking back to the past — see us comin' again, comin' again. The train was comin' again."

The final two minutes began with an Abdul-Jabbar pass intended for Michael Cooper. Erving got a hand on it and raced Cooper first for the ball and then for the basket. He won both.

The dunk was nothing special by Erving standards — but it tied the game at 106-106, the first tie since the second period.

The Lakers took the lead, 107-106, on a Johnson free throw, but then Abdul-Jabbar missed a hook shot. Malone got the rebound, fed the ball to Cheeks, who found Erving breaking for the hoop. Erving got the basket and was fouled; he hit the free throw with 59 seconds left to give the 76ers a two-point edge — their first lead since the first period.

With the score at 109-108, Erving had the ball at the top of the key and was looking for a play under the basket. None developed, so he took aim over Johnson and hit an 18-foot jumper. "I wasn't looking for that shot," he said. "It just found me."

The 76ers whittled away at the 14-point halftime deficit, coming as close as 82-78 on a basket by Toney with 2:11 left to cap an 8-0 run in the third quarter. But the Lakers got the period's last six points, the final two on a buzzer-beating fallaway jumper by Mark Landsberger.

The Lakers had broken away after a close first quarter, outscoring the 76ers, 39-27, in the second to take their biggest halftime lead of the series.

The best previous one-season NBA playoff record was 12-2, by both the 1971 Milwaukee Bucks and the 1982 Lakers.

"We're going to have be remembered," said the winning coach, Billy Cunningham. "When you win 12 out of 13 in the playoffs, that's something."

Last season, Los Angeles swept its two preliminary series, 4-0, and then beat the 76ers, 4-2, in the finals. "I remember everybody crying last year in this building," said Erving.

"But we built our character when we lost. Without what happened in the last six years we wouldn't be where we are today. We didn't write the script — we just acted it out.

"The story isn't over," said Erving, 33. "This is a young team. We might win some more of these."

Philadelphia had a 1982-83 regular-season mark of 65-17, tops in the league. "I'm not saying we're the best team ever," said Malone. "We're the best team now. After next year, maybe we'll be the best team ever."

Final Composite Box

PHILADELPHIA

	fg	fga	ft	fta	r	a	pf	pts
Erving	30	64	16	20	34	20	11	76
Iavaroni	10	17	3	8	22	8	15	23
Malone	36	71	31	47	72	8	15	103
Cheeks	26	47	9	15	9	25	10	61
Toney	38	71	28	33	9	23	11	88*
C.Johnson	5	13	0	0	9	1	6	10
Richardson	11	28	3	4	13	7	9	25
B. Jones	21	37	6	9	19	11	9	48
Cureton	1	3	0	0	3	1	3	2
Edwards	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	2
McNamar	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	4
R. Johnson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	172	354	98	128	224	104	95	442

LOS ANGELES

	fg	fga	ft	fta	r	a	pf	pts
Rambis	12	25	7	9	18	3	13	31
Wilkes	35	76	4	7	23	7	14	74
Abdul-Jbbr	37	67	20	26	30	12	18	94
E.Johnson	25	62	26	28	31	50	16	76
Nixon	17	42	7	11	8	13	10	41
McAdoo	9	22	2	2	14	1	8	22
Cooper	17	35	5	6	14	7	20	40
Landsbrgr	4	10	2	2	20	2	12	10
Cle.Jhnsn	3	5	0	0	2	1	2	6
McGee	3	9	0	0	7	1	3	6
D. Jones	1	8	0	2	4	0	4	2
Mix	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	163	361	73	93	195	98	120	402

Philadelphia	101	104	113	126—442
Los Angeles	107	122	94	79—402

Three Point goals—McAdoo 2, Cooper. Technicals—Philadelphia Coach Cunningham.

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ART BUCHWALD

'Evil in the Court!'

WASHINGTON — Journalism is becoming a very dangerous profession. In libel suits in the United States, lawyers for the plaintiffs are now demanding that newspapermen not only turn over their notebooks to courts, but are also demanding that a reporter and his editors testify as to what was going on in their *minds* when they were producing the story. Many judges have decided to let the lawyers pry into the heads of journalists and editors to try to prove there was malice in their thinking.

There are reporters who object to this line of questioning as a threat to the First Amendment. But I'm not one of them. I'd like to confess today how I arrive at a column and what goes through my mind when I'm doing it.

The other day I read that the Supreme Court had ruled 8 to 1 against Bob Jones University in a tax case. Bob Jones U. apparently was practicing racial discrimination, and the court said the Internal Revenue Service was correct in deciding that the fundamentalist school was not entitled to a U.S. tax exemption.

Then I read that Bob Jones 3d, the president of the university, commented after the ruling, "This is the same court that has decided to murder innocent babies, and takes prayers — the word of God — out of our public schools. I have pity for the heathens who sit on the Supreme Court, pity for their damned souls and their blighted minds. . . . We're in a bad fix in America when eight evil old men and one vain and foolish woman can speak a verdict on American liberties."

•

Well, this sounded like a good story. The first thing that went through my mind is that Jones had been unfair to at least one justice. William Rehnquist was the only one on the court who had voted to give the school its exemption despite its racial policies, so he shouldn't have been included as one of the "eight evil old men" with "damned souls and blighted minds." Besides not being evil, he isn't *that* old.

The next thing that went through my head was that I know most of the Supreme Court justices, including the chief, and while I've questioned some of their decisions, I haven't noticed any one of them possessing a "damned soul" or a "blighted mind." But who am I to judge? Maybe it takes a fundamentalist preacher to be able to see evil in someone's soul, especially when he loses a big case to the Supremes.

What made the decision an interesting subject for a column was that the Reagan Justice Department, instead of defending the IRS, decided to come out on the side of Bob Jones University.

•

I looked back in my notebooks, which I keep in case a judge wants to subpoena them, and discovered that the president said he didn't have the authority to take away a tax exemption from a school that practiced racial discrimination.

He ordered the attorney general not to go into the U.S. Supreme Court and defend the president's own Internal Revenue Service. With no one to speak for the government, the court appointed an outside lawyer, the distinguished former secretary of transportation, William Coleman, to argue the case for the IRS.

So what you finally wound up with was the U.S. Justice Department and Bob Jones University vs. the IRS and the people of the United States.

•

After reading my notes, the next thing that went through my head was how lucky we were that the Supreme Court voted the way they did, or we would never know how Bob Jones 3d felt about those sinners who didn't see things the way he did, particularly when it came to money matters. I frankly was on the fence about the case, but after Jones proved to be such a bad loser, I am now glad as a citizen, my taxes aren't going to hell.

Jones, as a man of God, can look for heathens wherever he wants to. But I don't want him to do it with my money. I might even ask the Lord to forgive him for what he said about the "eight evil old men" on the court. But when he calls Justice Sandra O'Connor "a vain and foolish woman," I have to take umbrage. It was an uncalled for sexist remark about a very fine lady, and is unworthy of a man who is now head of the leading "non-tax-exempt" institution of higher learning in the land.

Faulkner's Tobacco Clue

By Herbert Mitgang
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Through a combination of luck and persistence, a short story written in longhand by William Faulkner in 1926 that foreshadowed some of his greatest work has finally been deciphered and will appear in print for the first time June 9. Experts consider the story a key to the most important books written by the then-struggling future Nobel laureate in literature.

"It's the most significant unpublished Faulkner story in existence," said William L. Joyce, director of the New York Public Library's Rare Books and Manuscripts Division.

Called "Father Abraham," the 24-page manuscript was originally conceived by Faulkner as the beginning of a novel that he tried to write early in his career. For years he played with and abandoned the seminal characters in the story — the Snopes family — using them to fill the background of his developing tableaux of Yoknapatawpha County. But they continued to haunt him until, in 1940, they fell into place creatively and were brought to the center of one of his longest novels, "The Hamlet" (1940).

"'Father Abraham' is the germ of the whole Snopes trilogy and it is Faulkner's finest piece of writing before 'The Sound and the Fury,'" said Professor James B. Meriwether of the University of South Carolina, who edited the manuscript. "The young Faulkner did nothing more ambitious or more successful — and I'll stand behind that statement."

The manuscript of "Father Abraham" tells the tale of how Flem Snopes first came to the Mississippi town of Frenchman's Bend and sold a bunch of wild Texas range ponies to his neighbors. The auction of the ponies later became the basis for Faulkner's famous short story, "Spotted Horses."

An advance proof of the story shows Faulkner in an early philosophical, historical and ponderous mode: "The man is gone, his dream and his pride are dust with the lost dust of his anonymous bones, and in its place but the stubborn legend of the gold he buried when Grant swept through the land on his way to Chickamauga."

William Faulkner

More important, in thickets of brilliant Faulknerian writing, the story reveals the writer's despair about the new class of poor whites — branded "redrecks" in correspondence by the author and his friends — in the changing South:

"The Snopes sprang untarnished from a long line of shiftless tenant farmers — a race that is of the land and yet rootless, like mistletoe; owing nothing to the soil, giving nothing to it and getting nothing of it in return; using the land as a harlot instead of an imperious yet abundant mistress, passing on to another farm. Cunning and dull and clannish, they move and halt and move and multiply and marry and multiply like rabbits: magnify them and you have political hangers-on and professional officeholders and Prohibition officers; reduce the perspective and you have mold on cheese."

Meriwether said that the ideas behind "Father Abraham" also were used in "As I Lay Dying" (1930) and in "Absalom, Absalom!" (1936). The Snopes family reappeared in "The Town" (1957) and "The Mansion" (1959), rounding out the trilogy that began with "The Hamlet."

The uncertainties faced by Faulkner as a young writer can be surmised from a letter he wrote from Oxford, Mississippi, to Horace Liveright in 1927. The New York publisher had just rejected his book, "Flags in the Dust," and Faulkner was worried about how he was going to eat and pay back a $200 advance. Wistfully, he wrote, "I still believe the book will make my name as a writer." Then he added that he was working "spasmodically" on a book which would take "three or four years to do; also I have started another which I shall finish by spring, I believe." That other book, never finished, was "Father Abraham."

Through an unusual set of circumstances, the manuscript of "Father Abraham" survived for 30 years in the archives of the New York Public Library's Arents Collection, which specializes in acquiring any books or manuscripts containing a reference to tobacco, however remote. For instance, the Arents Collection acquired the manuscript of "The Importance of Being Earnest" by Oscar Wilde because the plot includes a cigarette case. George Arents Jr., who made a fortune in developing cigarette-manufacturing machinery, endowed the collection.

On the opening page of the Faulkner short story, there is a sentence that reads: "He chews tobacco constantly and steadily and slowly, and no one ever saw his eyelids closed." That mention led to the purchase of the Faulkner short story by the library for $300 in 1953 from Philip C. Duschnes, a Manhattan rare-book dealer.

Although there is no question about the authenticity of the holographic manuscript, there is some mystery about who possessed it before it was sold to the New York dealer. "We have no records that would disclose how we obtained it," said Fanny Duschnes, widow of the dealer, who died in 1970. "Of course, it would be worth considerably more now. Some time ago we sold another Faulkner manuscript, his one-act play called 'The Marionettes,' to a private collector for $275 and it went at auction a few years ago for $32,000."

The curator of the Arents Collection, Bernard McTigue, said that there was no information in the library's records about the provenance of the manuscript before it was acquired by Duschnes.

PEOPLE

Saudi Sheikh Loses Property Suit

The Saudi Arabian billionaire **Sheikh Mohammed al-Fassi** must pay his estranged wife part of their community property, a Los Angeles judge ruled. **Superior Court Judge Robert Fainer** granted a default judgment, ruling Al-Fassi lost the right to defend himself against his wife's separation suit by ignoring the judge's orders to produce sworn depositions. **Sheika Dena al-Fassi**, 24, the first of the sheikh's three wives, now needs to prove the amount of damages. The sheika is seeking a divorce from her 28-year-old husband plus half his estate, valued in excess of $2.5 billion. But in granting the default, the judge warned: "I will not divide property in some vague sum of money that somehow equals the national debt. Instead of talking about billions, it appears to me we are talking about a couple of million dollars — maybe $5 million." The exact amount will be determined by Fainer after a hearing. The judge said he believes the only provable community property involved is the couple's $10-million Beverly Hills mansion and a Lloyd's of London insurance claim payment due from a Jan. 1, 1980, arson fire that damaged it. But the attorney **Marvin Mitchelson**, the sheika's lawyer, said community property includes all the sheikh's holdings at the time the couple separated last year. The sheika has placed the value of the community property at $1 billion. The sheika also is seeking custody of the couple's four children and annulment of the sheikh's two subsequent marriages. The sheikh has not been in California for some time and reportedly went to Saudi Arabia last October.

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In a book about **John Wayne**'s final years, his former secretary and confidante **Pat Stacy** writes about how the late actor considered suicide when the cancer that ravaged his body forced him into another round of painful hospital treatment. "Pat, I want you to go home and bring back my Smith and Wesson .38," she quotes the actor as saying. "I want to blow my brains out." When she refused to bring him the gun, she writes, he exploded: "Don't you understand? I want to kill myself, get it over with." Four years later, the incident still makes Stacy shudder. "I learned that Duke asked Pat [his son] to do the same thing, but of course Pat wouldn't," she said. "After he went home from the hospital, I didn't worry that he would use the gun. Not with **Marisa** [his youngest daughter] in the house. She was the one person he worried what would happen to after he died." Later, she discovered that when Wayne was entering his final surgery at UCLA Medical Center, he told the surgeon: "Well, here I am. We have to try. Pat and my kids have talked me out of shooting myself." "Duke: A Love Story," written by Stacy with **Beverly Linet**, is an intimate view of the star's final six years. Stacy, now 42, was Wayne's secretary and says she became his lover. Their relationship was businesslike until June 1973, when Wayne was making "McQ" in Seattle and living on board his boat, the Wild Goose. His wife, **Pilar**, had visited the location, then left, and the marriage appeared in trouble. Stacy writes about coming back to the boat after a festive dinner with the Wayne entourage. She was about to head for her cabin "when Duke took me gently by the arm and escorted me topside to his stateroom. It seemed the most natural thing in the world to go with him." Wayne died on June 11, 1979, and she was left $30,000 in his will. Two years ago, Stacy married the estate planner **Richard Donaugh**.

John Wayne

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A 66-year-old man who was wrongly convicted at age 18 of murdering a detective and came within two hours of being executed in 1938, has been awarded $1 million by a New York court. **Isidore Zimmerman**, 66, of New York City, was imprisoned from 1938 to 1962 and sought $10 million from the state. The award was made May 26 by the Court of Claims, 21 years after his release, but was just disclosed. Zimmerman's claim had been turned down three times. Zimmerman said he would take a world cruise with his wife, **Ruth**, who waited for him while he was in prison and married him when he was released. Zimmerman, a retired doorman, estimated he would end up with half of the money after he paid his lawyers one-third of the award. He said he also has $300,000 in bills for treatment of an endocrinological disease and psychiatric care. Zimmerman was 18 and about to start a football career at Columbia University when he was "framed" in 1938 for the murder of **Michael Foley**, a New York City detective. He said witnesses perjured themselves about his involvement, and he was prosecuted by a zealous district attorney with state-wide ambitions, **Thomas E. Dewey**, who later became governor. He said he spent nine months on death row at Sing Sing before his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. Calling his 24-year jail term a "nightmare," Zimmerman said he was beaten several times in prison and one beating caused a "90 percent" loss of vision in his left eye. In 1962, the state Court of Appeals reversed the conviction after witnesses who had testified against him at his trial admitted they had lied. Zimmerman said he would like to establish a foundation to aid prisoners unjustly accused of crimes. He said the foundation would also fight capital punishment.

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President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan underwent a successful operation for removal of gallstones and was reported in satisfactory condition, hospital officials said. Zia, 59, is scheduled to remain in the hospital for about a week and will rest for another week at his Rawalpindi home.

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Jihan Sadat, widow of the late President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, was awarded an honorary doctorate of law by the University of Hartford in Connecticut.

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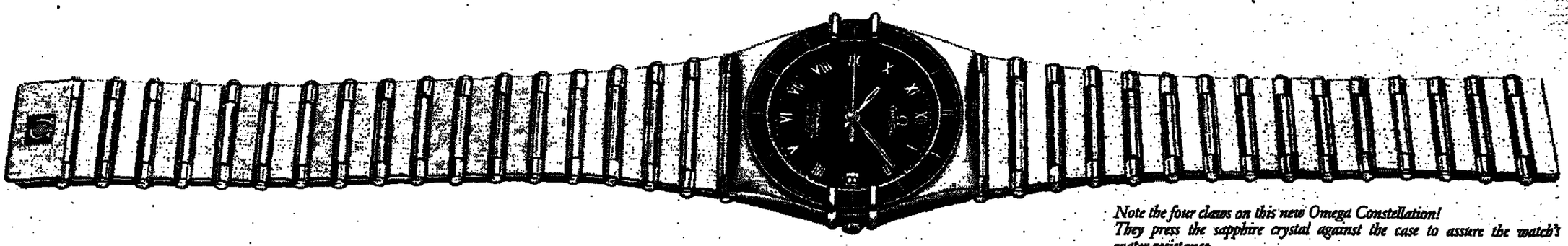

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